

## **Historic, Archive Document**

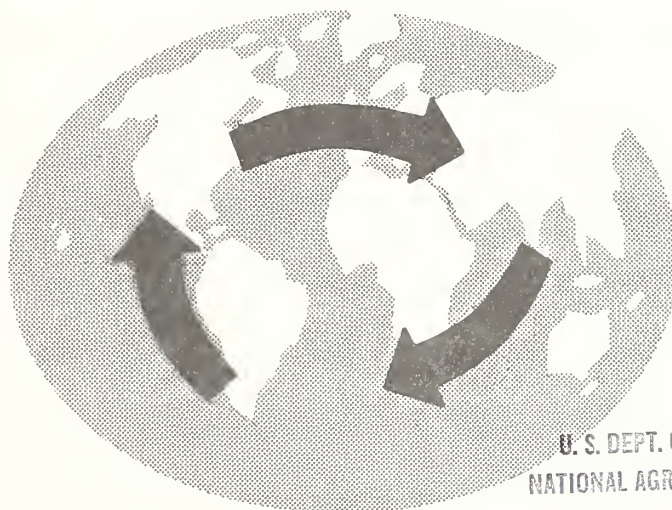
Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



Reserve  
A-286.9  
A98  
10

OCTOBER 1968

# FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES



U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE  
NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY

SEP 26 1968

## IN THIS ISSUE

---

CURRENT SERIAL RECORDS

- Effects of LAFTA on U.S. Agricultural Exports
- Agricultural Imports and Exports of the EEC: Calendar years 1966 and 1967
- Price Level of Principal U.S. Agricultural Trade Items Declined 4.4 Percent in Fiscal Year 1968
- Selected Price Series of International Significance
- Ocean Freight Rate Highlights
- Export Highlights
- Import Highlights
- Trade Statistics, July

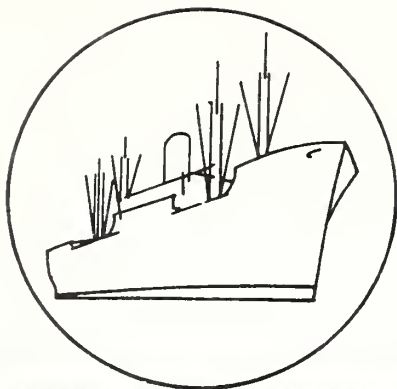
# CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Digest .....	4
Special in this issue:	
Effects of the Latin American Free Trade Association on U.S. Agricultural Exports .....	7
Agricultural Imports and Exports of the European Economic Community: Calendar Years 1966 and 1967 .....	50
Price Level of Principal U.S. Agricultural Trade Items Declined 4.4 Percent in Fiscal Year 1968 .....	69
Selected Price Series of International Significance .....	73
Ocean Freight Rate Highlights .....	75
Export Highlights .....	78
Import Highlights .....	83
Explanatory Note .....	94
Table 1.--Intra-LAFTA trade compared with total LAFTA trade, calendar years 1952-66 .....	9
Table 2.--Total trade of selected LAFTA countries as compared with their intra-LAFTA trade, calendar years 1955 and 1957-67 .....	11
Table 3.--LAFTA trade under concessions and with no concessions, calendar years 1962-65 ..	12
Table 4.--Intra-LAFTA imports with concessions: Value by selected commodities and countries, calendar years 1962-65 .....	13
Table 5.--U.S. trade with LAFTA and total LAFTA trade, average calendar years 1955-58 and 1959-62 and annual 1963-67 .....	14
Table 6.--U.S. agricultural exports to LAFTA compared with U.S. agricultural exports to Latin America, Government-financed programs and commercial shipments, calendar years 1955-67 .....	16
Table 7.--U.S. agricultural exports to LAFTA, by selected commodity, P.L. 480 programs and commercial shipments, calendar years 1955-67 .....	17
Table 8.--U.S. agricultural exports to selected LAFTA countries: Government-financed programs and commercial shipments, and their world agricultural imports, calendar years 1955-67 .....	18
Table 9.--Trade restrictions on wheat imports in selected LAFTA countries, calendar year 1968 .....	22
Table 10.--Imports of wheat by selected LAFTA countries: Value by origin, calendar years 1955-66 .....	23
Table 11.--Exports of wheat to selected LAFTA countries, P.L. 480 programs and commercial shipments, calendar years 1955-67 .....	24
Table 12.--Trade restrictions on cotton imports in selected LAFTA countries, calendar year 1968 .....	26
Table 13.--Imports of cotton by selected LAFTA countries: Value by origin, calendar years 1955-66 .....	27
Table 14.--Exports of cotton to selected LAFTA countries, P.L. 480 programs and commercial shipments, calendar years 1955-67 .....	28
Table 15.--Trade restrictions on vegetable oil imports in selected LAFTA countries, calendar year 1968 .....	30
Table 16.--Imports of edible vegetable oils by selected LAFTA countries: Value by origin, calendar years 1955-66 .....	31
Table 17.--Exports of soybean and cottonseed oils to selected LAFTA countries, P.L. 480 programs and commercial shipments, calendar years 1955-67 .....	32
Table 18.--Trade restrictions on tallow imports in selected LAFTA countries, calendar year 1968 .....	33
Table 19.--Imports of tallow by selected LAFTA countries: Value by origin, calendar years 1955-66 .....	34
Table 20.--Exports of inedible tallow to selected LAFTA countries, P.L. 480 programs and commercial shipments, calendar years 1955-67 .....	35
Table 21.--Trade restrictions on fruit imports in selected LAFTA countries, calendar year 1968 .....	37
Table 22.--Imports of fruits by selected LAFTA countries: Value by origin, calendar years 1955-66 .....	38
Table 23.--U.S. exports of fruit to selected LAFTA countries, calendar years 1955-67 .....	41
Table 24.--Imports of cattle by selected LAFTA countries: Value by origin, calendar years 1955-66 .....	43
Table 25.--Total imports of selected commodities by selected LAFTA countries: Value by origin, calendar years 1955-66 .....	44

Table 26.--U.S. exports of selected agricultural commodities to selected LAFTA countries, P.L. 480 programs and commercial shipments, calendar years 1955-67 .....	47
Table 27.--Total and agricultural trade of the EEC, calendar year 1967 .....	51
Table 28.--Production of selected commodities in the EEC, average 1960-64, annual 1966-67 ..	53
Table 29.--Imports of selected variable levy products by the EEC, calendar years 1962-67 and percentage change since 1962, by origin .....	54
Table 30.--Poultry exports of the EEC by country of origin in calendar years 1962-67 .....	55
Table 31.--European Economic Community: Agricultural imports, by commodity groups and origins, calendar years 1966 and 1967 .....	56
Table 32.--European Economic Community: Agricultural imports by commodity groups, origin, and country of destination, calendar year 1967 .....	57
Table 33.--Tobacco imports by the EEC, calendar years 1962-67 .....	62
Table 34.--EEC imports of tobacco manufactures and textiles, by country, calendar years 1963-67 .....	63
Table 35.--Agricultural exports of the EEC to selected destinations, calendar years 1960-67.	64
Table 36.--European Economic Community: Agricultural exports, by commodity groups and destinations, calendar years 1966 and 1967 .....	65
Table 37.--European Economic Community: Agricultural exports, by commodity groups, origin, and country or region of destination, calendar year 1967 .....	66
Table 38.--Unit values of 21 leading U.S. agricultural trade commodities, years and quarters ending June 30, 1968 and 1967 .....	70
Table 39.--Price index numbers of U.S. foreign agricultural trade, fiscal years 1966-68 ....	71
Table 40.--Price index numbers of U.S. foreign agricultural trade, quarters of fiscal year 1968 .....	71
Table 41.--Selected price series of international significance .....	74
Table 42.--Average voyage charter rates per ton for corn, wheat, and soybeans, calendar years 1967 and 1968 .....	76
Table 43.--Average dead-weight tonnage of world merchant fleets, by vessel type, selected years .....	77
Table 44.--U.S. agricultural exports to 15 major countries, fiscal years 1963-68 .....	79
Table 45.--U.S. agricultural exports from Canadian ports: Quantity and value by commodity and destination, fiscal year 1968 .....	80
Table 46.--U.S. agricultural exports to major trade blocs, fiscal years 1963-68 .....	81
Table 47.--U.S. agricultural exports by destination to developed and less developed countries and to Eastern Europe, fiscal years 1963-68 .....	81
Table 48.--U.S. agricultural imports from 16 major suppliers: Value by country, fiscal years 1964-68 .....	84
Table 49.--U.S. agricultural imports from Regional Trade Groups: Value by region, fiscal years 1964-68 .....	85
Table 50.--U.S. agricultural imports from 5 secondary sources: Value by country, fiscal years 1964-68 .....	85
Table 51.--U.S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity, July 1967 and 1968 .	86
Table 52.--U.S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity, July 1967 and 1968 .....	90
Figure 1.--Intra-LAFTA imports, 1959, 1962, and 1965 .....	12
Figure 2.--LAFTA agricultural imports and U.S. share .....	15
Figure 3.--LAFTA imports of wheat, value by origin .....	22
Figure 4.--Chile's imports of cotton, value by origin .....	29
Figure 5.--Agricultural imports of the EEC, by origin .....	51

Trade Statistics and Analysis Branch  
 Foreign Development and Trade Division  
 Economic Research Service





# FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES

---

## Digest

---

Effects of the Latin American Free Trade Association on U.S. Agricultural Exports (see page 7). Trade among the original nine countries of the Latin American Free Trade Association (LAFTA) reached a record high of \$1.4 billion in 1966, more than double the trade for LAFTA's first year of operation in 1961. The expansion in intra-LAFTA trade was concentrated in agricultural commodities, such as wheat, cotton, and coffee.

The United States is the main non-LAFTA supplier of agricultural commodities. Exports of U.S. farm products have increased slightly since 1955, and in 1967, they totaled \$392 million -- about one-third of LAFTA's total agricultural imports. About half have moved under P.L. 480 programs, including barter. Wheat has been the principal commodity exported, followed by dairy products and fats and oils. Restrictive trade policies in LAFTA countries have mainly affected U.S. exports of wheat, cotton, fats and oils, fruits, tobacco, and feed grain. Trade preferences granted by LAFTA countries for certain LAFTA commodities have mainly hurt U.S. cotton exports. In some years, LAFTA preferences have also adversely affected U.S. exports of wheat and tallow to Colombia, vegetable oils to Peru, and fruit to Brazil and Peru. State trading and bilateral agreements of LAFTA countries have been the main trade policies affecting most U.S. wheat exports to LAFTA. U.S. agricultural exports to Mexico and Venezuela have been mainly affected by quantitative restrictions and tariffs.

\* \* \* \* \*

Agricultural Imports and Exports of the European Economic Community: Calendar Years 1966 and 1967 (see page 50). Imports accounted for more than two-thirds of the agricultural trade of the European Economic Community in 1967 and were valued at \$12.5 billion, slightly below the record imports in 1966. Exports continued to increase and reached \$6.2 billion in 1967, 7 percent higher than the value of exports in 1966. The principal agricultural commodities imported in 1967 were meats and preparations, corn, fruits, nuts and preparations, vegetables, coffee, animal feeds, and oilseeds. Intra-Community imports of agricultural products reached \$3,472 million in 1967, 28 percent of total agricultural imports. The share of imports from the United States declined to 12 percent in 1967 from 13 percent in 1960. Imports from the rest of the world were 25 percent higher than in 1960, and were 60 percent of total farm product imports in 1967. Imports of animals and animal products accounted for the largest portion of agricultural imports, with more than one-third originating within the EEC. The United States was the principal supplier of grains and preparations and accounted for nearly one-third of the total imported in 1967. EEC imports from LAFTA countries totaled \$1.5 billion in 1967;

coffee, and grains and preparations were the principal commodities imported from LAFTA countries. Exports of agricultural products from the EEC totaled \$6.2 billion in 1967, 7 percent higher than in 1966. The Netherlands was the largest EEC exporter and was an important supplier of vegetables and animals and animal products.

\* \* \* \* \*

Price Level of Principal U.S. Agricultural Trade Items Declined 4.4 Percent in Fiscal Year 1968 (see page 69). The U.S. agricultural export price index was 5.9 percent below a year earlier, and the corresponding import index was down 1.9 percent. The indexes for the spring quarter reflected similar declines. The indexes for the preceding three quarters also reflected the downward trend of prices. Prices of only three commodities were decisively up, and those of seven other commodities differed only slightly from year-ago levels; but the remaining 11 principal commodities suffered substantial price declines.

\* \* \* \* \*

Selected Price Series of International Significance (see page 73). The U.S. wheat export price declined for the fourth successive month, while Canadian and Australian wheat prices strengthened. Feed grain and soybean prices declined, while the Thai rice export price rose by 1 percent.

\* \* \* \* \*

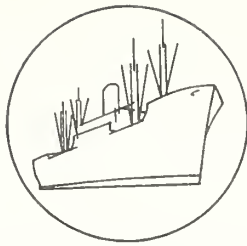
Ocean Freight Rates for Export Grain, January-June 1968 (see page 75). U.S. flag vessels continued to reflect their greater operating cost in rates well above those of foreign flag vessels for the same routes during the first half of 1968. Grain rates from U.S. Gulf ports to the West Coast of India averaged \$26.87 in U.S. flag vessels, compared with \$10.61 in foreign flag vessels for the same movement during the second quarter of 1968. However, the ocean freight rates for transporting U.S. grain to foreign ports generally trended downward during the first half of 1968. A part of the general decline in ocean freight rates for grain is attributed to the steady increase in average carrying capacity of bulk vessels and tankers. The average capacity of bulk vessels increased by 83 percent between 1966 and 1967. Tankers have also shown significant increases in average capacity during the same period. The increases in vessel size, however, have been accompanied by increases in number. Between 1966 and 1967, the number of freighters increased by 32; bulk carriers and tankers increased by 265 and 86, respectively.

\* \* \* \* \*

U.S. Agricultural Exports by Country, Fiscal Year 1968 (see page 78). While U.S. agricultural exports were shipped to more than 150 countries in 1967/68, 15 countries accounted for three-fourths of the total farm product exports. U.S. agricultural exports to the 15 major markets showed an average annual increase since 1962/63, although exports in 1967/68 were down from 1966/67 to Japan, Canada, the United Kingdom, West Germany, South Vietnam, France, and Belgium-Luxembourg. Partly offsetting these declines were increases to India, the Netherlands, Italy, Republic of Korea, Pakistan, Taiwan, and Brazil. Total U.S. agricultural exports in 1967/68 reached \$6.3 billion, 7 percent below the record level in 1966/67. Animals and animal products, cotton, tobacco, fruits, grains and preparations, oilseeds and products, and vegetables declined, while several individual commodities reached record quantities. Exports of rice, soybeans, and oil cake and meal, rose above the previous year's record level. Japan, which has ranked as the largest customer for U.S. agricultural exports since 1963/64, was again the largest market in 1967/68. The European Economic Community accounted for \$1.4 billion in 1967/68, while exports to the European Free Trade Association totaled \$653 million. Of the 15 major export markets for U.S. agricultural exports, nine were developed countries and six were developing countries.

Principal Sources of U.S. Agricultural Imports (see page 83). Brazil remained the leading source of U.S. agricultural imports as shipments climbed in 1967/68. Mexico maintained second place for the third consecutive year. Larger imports originated from the Philippines, Australia, New Zealand, the Dominican Republic, Argentina, Peru, the Netherlands, Italy, Turkey, Greece, Spain, Yugoslavia, and Panama. U.S. agricultural imports from most trade blocs and regional areas increased over the previous year's levels, including imports from the Latin American Free Trade Association (LAFTA), the European Economic Community (EEC), the European Free Trade Association (EFTA), Africa, Asia, and Oceania.





## SPECIAL in this issue

---

### EFFECTS OF THE LATIN AMERICAN FREE TRADE ASSOCIATION ON U.S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS

by  
Susan A. Libbin 1/

#### Summary

Trade among the original nine countries of the Latin American Free Trade Association (LAFTA) reached a high of \$1.4 billion in calendar year 1966, more than double the trade for LAFTA's first year of operation in 1961. Most of the expansion in trade was in agricultural commodities, such as wheat, cotton, and coffee. Reduction of trade barriers within LAFTA helped increase trade in some commodities, such as cotton, cattle, fruits, and fats and oils. Government controls and economic development in LAFTA countries also influenced the expansion in trade.

The United States is the main non-LAFTA supplier of agricultural commodities. U.S. agricultural exports to LAFTA have increased slightly since 1955; in 1967, they totaled \$392 million and accounted for about one-third of LAFTA's total agricultural imports. P.L. 480 programs, including barter, accounted for about half of U.S. shipments. Wheat has been the principal U.S. agricultural export, followed by dairy products and fats and oils.

U.S. agricultural markets in LAFTA have been mainly affected by domestic policies encouraging self-sufficiency in some LAFTA countries, periodic shortfalls in production in LAFTA countries, restrictive trade policies, and preferences to LAFTA suppliers.

The trade policies of LAFTA countries have mainly affected U.S. exports of wheat, cotton, fats and oils, fruits, tobacco, and feed grains. Among the LAFTA countries, the United States faces competition in wheat mainly from Argentina (Uruguay and Mexico are smaller suppliers); in vegetable oils from Argentina; in fruits from Argentina (Chile is a smaller supplier); and in cotton from Peru and Mexico. LAFTA preferences have adversely affected U.S. exports and benefited LAFTA suppliers of cotton to Chile, Ecuador, and Uruguay; wheat (in 1965) and tallow to Colombia; and edible vegetable oils to Peru (since 1965). State trading and bilateral agreements have been the main trade policies influencing U.S. wheat exports to most LAFTA countries. U.S. fruit exports to Brazil and Peru have been adversely affected by high tariffs applied by these countries to non-LAFTA suppliers. Most U.S. agricultural exports to Mexico and Venezuela are affected by quantitative restrictions and/or tariffs.

LAFTA has agreed to form a common market with the rest of Latin America between 1970 and 1985; this will provide preferential treatment and protection for Latin American trade. A Latin American Common Market could lead to an increase in trade barriers against non-Latin American countries and a loss of some U.S. agricultural markets.

---

1/ International Economist, Trade Statistics and Analysis Branch, Foreign Development and Trade Division, Economic Research Service.

However, if the proposed common market helps promote more rapid development in LAFTA countries, there would be an opportunity for the expansion of some dollar export markets. It is unlikely that the common market suppliers could meet all of LAFTA's need for increased agricultural imports. Achievement of the common market will be a slow and difficult process because of the wide social, political, and economic diversity between the Latin American countries. Thus, it is likely that it will be awhile before further regional integration has any major impact on U.S. agricultural exports to LAFTA..

### Introduction

The Latin American Free Trade Association was established in 1961 to expand and diversify trade between its nine (original) members -- Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, and Uruguay. With the accession of Venezuela in late 1966 and Bolivia in 1967, LAFTA now includes 11 members.

At the Conference of American Republics in April 1967, LAFTA agreed to form a common market with the rest of Latin America between 1970 and 1985. The common market will provide preferential treatment and protection for Latin American trade. As LAFTA moves toward the common market goal, agriculture will be of special concern to the member countries. Trade in agricultural commodities accounts for about two-thirds of total intra-LAFTA trade. LAFTA members supply nearly half of their total agricultural imports.

The United States, as the main non-LAFTA supplier of agricultural commodities, will be increasingly concerned with the impact of LAFTA policies on U.S. agricultural exports during the formation of the common market. In 1967, U.S. agricultural exports to the 11 LAFTA countries totaled \$392 million.

This article analyzes the progress of trade liberalization within LAFTA, the changing pattern of U.S. agricultural trade with LAFTA since 1955, and the effect of LAFTA trade policies on U.S. agricultural markets.

### Trade Liberalization Within LAFTA

The Treaty of Montevideo, which established LAFTA, requires member countries to liberalize intra-LAFTA trade through the negotiation of a Common List and National Lists. <sup>2/</sup> By 1973, LAFTA is to be a substantially free trade area for commodities traded between member countries. The Common List is to be negotiated every 3 years over the 12-year period 1962-73. Each time, the List is to include 25 percent of the commodities traded within LAFTA on which members will eliminate trade restrictions by 1973. The first part of the Common List, completed in 1964, included mostly agricultural products, principally coffee, cotton, cacao, and bananas. Since agricultural commodities have accounted for about two-thirds of intra-LAFTA trade, each Common List has to include mostly primary or processed primary products. However, to protect domestic producers, most member countries have been reluctant to include major agricultural commodities, such as wheat, on a free trade list.

The National Lists are negotiated annually and consist of tariffs and other trade concessions granted by each country to all LAFTA members. The number of National List concessions granted more than tripled from 1962 to 1968, reaching 10,000 in 1968. However, many of the concessions consisted only of very small duty reductions or were granted on products in which there was little or no trade among the countries. The

---

<sup>2/</sup> Dell, Sidney, A Latin American Common Market, Oxford University Press: London, 1966, pp. 36-44, 70-88.

The rise in intra-LAFTA trade was not evenly distributed among the countries. The two largest traders, Argentina and Brazil, together contributed over half of the total increase in zonal trade from 1962 to 1966 (table 2). Most of the other LAFTA countries also achieved increases in their intra-LAFTA trade, but the gains were small in absolute terms. Venezuela has been a principal Latin American supplier of intra-LAFTA exports, although its exports to LAFTA have declined since 1962.

In 1965, 89 percent of the total trade between LAFTA countries received some type of preference over imports from non-LAFTA countries, mainly lower tariffs and/or fewer quantitative restrictions. Almost all the expansion in intra-LAFTA trade of member countries from 1962-65 occurred in products receiving LAFTA concessions (table 3). Agricultural commodities, accounting for about two-thirds of intra-LAFTA trade, provided most of the expansion (fig. 1). There were large increases in intra-LAFTA trade in wheat, cotton, coffee, fats and oils, cocoa, and sugar (table 4).

Reduction of trade barriers between LAFTA countries and trade preferences for LAFTA products led to part of the rise in intra-LAFTA trade, notably in the case of cotton. Also, in certain years, preferences helped expand intra-LAFTA trade in wheat, cattle, fruits, and vegetable oils. Although the expansion in trade has been almost entirely in commodities receiving concessions, many factors besides trade liberalization have been responsible. Some of the trade expansion has occurred in agricultural products that were traditionally traded before the formation of LAFTA, such as wheat and tropical products. In some cases, bilateral agreements rather than trade liberalization led to increased trade. Some of the expansion also reflects the statistical addition of products receiving concessions each year and the subsequent subtraction of these products from trade without concessions, rather than new trade that would not have taken place without the concessions. The number of concessions exceeds the number of products involved, because each member country may grant a concession on the same product. In 1965, about two-thirds of the total number of concessions granted involved commodities that were not traded among the member countries.

#### U.S. Agricultural Trade with LAFTA

Most U.S. exports to LAFTA are manufactured goods; agricultural commodities account for only about 10 percent of total exports (table 5). However, over half of U.S. imports from LAFTA are agricultural, mainly coffee, bananas, and cocoa beans. <sup>5/</sup> Since agricultural imports have far exceeded U.S. agricultural exports to LAFTA, the United States has had a negative agricultural trade balance with LAFTA. Although this trade deficit has declined since 1955, it was still above \$500 million in 1967. The total U.S. trade balance with LAFTA (including nonagricultural trade) has been positive.

The United States is the main non-LAFTA supplier of agricultural commodities. U.S. agricultural exports to LAFTA have slowly increased since 1955 and have accounted for about one-third of LAFTA's total agricultural imports (fig 2). In 1967, the 11 LAFTA members purchased U.S. farm products worth \$392 million, representing two-thirds of the total U.S. farm exports to Latin America (table 6). This compares with an annual average of \$287 million, in exports shipped to LAFTA during 1955-59, which was 56 percent of the total exported to the region. Most of the increase in exports is accounted for by P.L. 480 programs (including barter which can be considered commercial sales).<sup>\*</sup> They represented half of the total exported to LAFTA during 1956-67 (excluding Bolivia and Venezuela).

---

<sup>5/</sup> For a detailed account of U.S. agricultural imports from LAFTA countries, see Corley, J., "Agricultural Trade of Latin American Countries," Foreign Agricultural Trade of the United States, April, 1968, pp. 11-23.

<sup>\*</sup> Barter may be considered commercial sales, especially from 1963 when the emphasis shifted to overseas procurement for other U.S. agencies.

majority of concessions were on chemical products, machinery, and other manufactured products which account for a small percentage of total intra-LAFTA trade. <sup>3/</sup> In 1967, 23 percent of the total number of National List concessions were granted on agricultural commodities.

Liberalization of agricultural trade is hindered both by national interests and by the treaty's special escape clause provisions relating to agriculture. Countries can restrict agricultural imports to the amount needed to meet deficits in domestic production, provided such action does not cause a lowering of normal consumption or encourage uneconomic production. These restrictions can be applied beyond the 1973 date set for perfection of the free trade area. Countries can also take measures to equalize the prices of domestic and imported agricultural products, even if concessions have been granted on the commodities.

#### Expansion of Intra-LAFTA Trade <sup>4/</sup>

Before formation of LAFTA, trade between the original nine members reached a high of \$1 billion, or 11 percent of their total trade, in 1953-55; it then declined to a low of \$657 million in 1961, the year LAFTA was formed (table 1). The high level of intra-LAFTA trade in the early 1950's was due to the prosperity and large foreign exchange earnings resulting from the Korean War boom and the numerous number of bilateral agreements in effect. Intra-LAFTA trade more than doubled from 1961 to 1966, reaching \$1.4 billion -- or 10 percent of LAFTA's world trade in 1966.

Table 1.--Intra-LAFTA trade compared with total LAFTA trade,  
calendar years 1952-66 <sup>1/</sup>

Year	Total LAFTA trade <sup>2/</sup>			Intra-LAFTA trade <sup>3/</sup>			Share of intra-trade in total LAFTA trade
	Exports	Imports	Total	Exports	Imports	Total	
	-- Million dollars --						Percent
1952 .....	4,053	5,147	9,200	359	449	808	9
1953 .....	4,653	4,104	8,757	509	525	1,034	12
1954 .....	4,849	4,964	9,813	495	539	1,034	11
1955 .....	4,776	5,032	9,808	508	574	1,082	11
1956 .....	5,082	5,108	10,190	358	408	837	8
1957 .....	4,653	5,723	10,376	393	441	834	8
1958 .....	4,408	5,175	9,583	374	602	776	8
1959 .....	4,592	4,792	9,384	325	355	680	7
1960 .....	5,799	5,664	11,463	341	375	716	6
1961 .....	5,520	6,020	11,540	297	360	657	6
1962 .....	5,218	5,974	11,192	356	420	776	7
1963 .....	5,638	5,668	11,306	425	526	951	8
1964 .....	6,108	5,992	12,100	557	646	1,203	10
1965 .....	6,550	5,959	12,509	635	768	1,407	11
1966 .....	7,130	6,813	13,943	675	784	1,459	10

<sup>1/</sup> Excludes Bolivia and Venezuela.

<sup>2/</sup> From International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics.

<sup>3/</sup> 1952-65 from Banco Nacional de Comercio Exterior, Comercio Exterior de Mexico, Vol. xiii, No. 9, September 1967, p. 9, and 1966 from GATT, 24th Session, "Latin American Free Trade Association, "November 20, 1967 (unpublished).

<sup>3/</sup> General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, 24th Sess., "Latin American Free Trade Association," (unpublished), November 20, 1967, pp. 15-24.

<sup>4/</sup> "Latin American Free Trade Association," International News, London, March 1, 1967.



Table 2.--Total trade of selected LAFTA countries as compared with their intra-LAFTA trade, calendar years 1955 and 1957-67

Year	Argentina		Brazil		Chile		Colombia		Mexico		Peru		Venezuela 1/	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
Total world trade 2/:														
-- Million dollars --														
1955	1,173	929	1,306	1,423	376	472	669	580	885	807	300	268	942	1,873
1957	1,310	975	1,489	1,392	441	455	511	483	1,155	734	448	320	1,668	2,354
1958	1,233	994	1,353	1,243	414	388	400	461	1,128	735	380	281	1,428	2,304
1959	993	1,009	1,374	1,282	413	495	416	474	1,007	750	317	314	1,410	2,369
1960	1,249	1,079	1,462	1,269	526	290	518	466	1,186	763	374	432	1,061	2,415
1961	1,460	964	1,460	1,403	598	506	557	435	1,138	826	469	496	1,051	2,413
1962	1,356	1,216	1,475	1,214	571	530	540	447	1,143	929	540	537	1,158	2,609
1963	981	1,366	1,487	1,406	558	540	506	447	1,240	984	573	541	1,109	2,653
1964	1,077	1,410	1,263	1,430	609	623	586	548	1,493	1,054	584	666	1,086	2,063
1965	1,198	1,493	1,096	1,595	604	685	453	539	1,561	1,146	719	666	1,242	2,720
1966	1,124	1,593	1,496	1,741	755	879	674	506	1,605	1,228	817	763	1,337	2,689
Intra-LAFTA trade 3/:														
1955	192	190	195	145	83	58	17	1	1	5	23	50	N.A.	N.A.
1957	176	134	114	140	57	33	11	5	2	6	30	21	N.A.	N.A.
1958	176	119	107	143	46	33	7	3	3	4	43	38	N.A.	N.A.
1959	107	138	117	75	55	39	9	3	4	4	21	47	N.A.	202
1960	107	162	108	86	82	30	6	5	4	6	28	33	N.A.	196
1961	126	100	45	95	94	35	10	6	4	8	32	32	N.A.	161
1962	103	141	129	76	80	39	12	7	6	17	45	49	19	179
1963	102	185	174	76	120	49	21	6	11	26	62	49	31	136
1964	171	218	168	133	129	54	33	11	17	34	59	64	33	113
1965	256	231	190	197	122	53	38	17	30	36	81	54	31	161
1966	227	243	167	182	141	54	56	29	34	57	92	52	35	149
1967 4/	212	271	172	154	N.A.	N.A.	32	15	32	45	93	34	N.A.	N.A.

N.A. = Not available.

1/ Export data 1959-61 from United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America, Statistical Bulletin for Latin America, August 1965; and other data from LAFTA Secretariat.

2/ From International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics.

3/ 1955 from Sidney Dell, A Latin American Common Market, 1966, pp. 219-221; 1957-60 from LAFTA Secretariat, ALALC, February 1968; and 1961-66 from GATT, 24th Session, "Latin American Free Trade Association," November 1967, (unpublished).

4/ Preliminary. From LAFTA Secretariat.



Table 3.--LAFTA trade under concessions and with no concessions,  
calendar years 1962-65

Country	1962	1963	1964	1965
-- Million dollars --				
<b>Total LAFTA 1/</b>				
Under concessions .....	321.5	446.4	573.9	686.8
No concessions .....	98.2	79.6	72.1	81.2
<b>Argentina</b>				
Under concessions .....	81.3	92.5	157.9	232.3
No concessions .....	21.7	9.5	13.1	23.7
<b>Brazil</b>				
Under concessions .....	112.0	147.3	161.5	183.7
No concessions .....	17.0	26.7	6.5	6.3
<b>Chile</b>				
Under concessions .....	55.1	93.6	116.1	113.7
No concessions .....	24.9	26.4	12.9	8.3
<b>Peru</b>				
Under concessions .....	33.1	54.1	48.6	64.7
No concessions .....	11.9	7.9	10.4	16.3
<b>Colombia</b>				
Under concessions .....	5.8	19.5	31.1	36.0
No concessions .....	6.2	1.5	1.9	2.0
<b>Mexico</b>				
Under concessions .....	4.1	9.1	15.0	21.1
No concessions .....	1.9	1.9	2.0	8.9

1/ Includes Ecuador, Paraguay, and Uruguay.

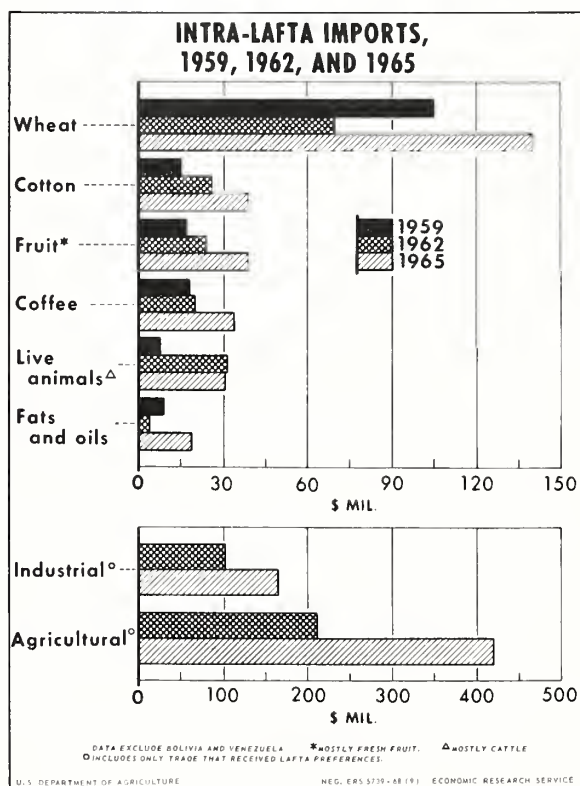


Figure 1

Table 4.--Intra-LAFTA imports with concessions: Value by selected commodities and countries, calendar years 1962-65

Commodity and country	1962	1963	1964	1965
-- Million dollars --				
Agricultural imports:				
Wheat .....	66.5	67.6	97.2	137.6
Live animals .....	32.5	42.3	36.2	31.0
Cattle .....	31.4	39.4	35.0	30.2
Coffee .....	19.6	26.2	33.2	33.8
Fruits .....	23.8	30.9	33.8	38.8
Fresh fruit .....	20.1	25.3	26.6	31.8
Cotton .....	16.5	33.9	36.9	43.1
Vegetables .....	6.5	7.6	10.5	7.3
Meats .....	6.6	6.1	12.5	12.9
Fats and oils .....	4.9	11.5	17.3	18.6
Wool .....	4.6	10.4	12.6	11.0
Sugar .....	4.1	5.2	24.7	18.8
Cocoa .....	3.7	8.5	12.1	13.1
Other .....	35.4	31.2	44.2	53.8
Total .....	220.6	281.4	371.2	419.9
Industrial imports .....	101.2	165.0	202.7	166.9
Total .....	321.8	446.4	573.9	686.8
Brazil:				
Agricultural imports .....	78.3	82.2	112.6	135.6
Industrial imports .....	33.7	65.1	48.9	48.1
Total .....	112.0	147.3	161.5	183.7
Argentina:				
Agricultural imports .....	33.7	37.6	63.6	83.3
Industrial imports .....	47.6	54.9	94.3	149.0
Total .....	81.3	92.5	157.9	232.3
Chile:				
Agricultural imports .....	51.0	73.4	99.1	80.0
Industrial imports .....	4.1	20.2	17.0	33.7
Total .....	55.1	93.6	116.1	113.7
Peru:				
Agricultural imports .....	30.9	50.8	43.7	56.6
Industrial imports .....	2.3	3.3	4.9	8.1
Total .....	33.1	54.1	48.6	64.7
Mexico:				
Agricultural imports .....	2.2	4.3	5.6	7.8
Industrial imports .....	1.9	4.8	9.4	13.3
Total .....	4.1	9.1	15.0	21.1

Source: LAFTA Secretariat.

Table 5.--U.S. trade with LAFTA and total LAFTA trade, average calendar years 1955-58 and 1959-62 and annual 1963-67 1/

	: U.S. exports to LAFTA 2/ : US imports from LAFTA 2/ :	: Trade balance : (exports minus : imports) :	: LAFTA exports : LAFTA imports :
Year	: Agri- : Indus- : Total : : cultural : trial : :	: Agri- : Indus- : Total : : cultural : trial : :	: Agri- : Indus- : Total : : cultural : trial : :
-- Million dollars --			
Average:			
1955-58 :	203 1,896 2,098	1,286 1,991 -1,138 106	4,730 3,379 5,259 673
1959-62 :	226 1,941 2,205	1,230 1,893 -1,004 312	5,282 3,450 5,613 633
Annual:			
1963 ....	269 1,767 2,036	1,274 2,006 -1,005 29	5,638 4,003 5,668 802
1964 ....	344 2,107 2,451	1,247 2,061 -903 390	6,108 4,207 5,992 899
1965 ....	263 2,209 2,471	1,203 2,089 -941 383	6,550 4,374 5,959 803
1966 ....	307 2,586 2,892	1,295 2,377 -988 516	7,130 N.A. 6,813 N.A.
1967 ....	289 2,539 2,828	1,175 2,277 -886 550	N.A. N.A. N.A. N.A.

N.A. = Not available.

1/ Data on LAFTA exclude Bolivia and Venezuela.

2/ From USDA, ERS, Foreign Agricultural Trade of the United States by Country.

3/ From International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics.

4/ From USDA, ERS, Foreign Regional Analysis Division.

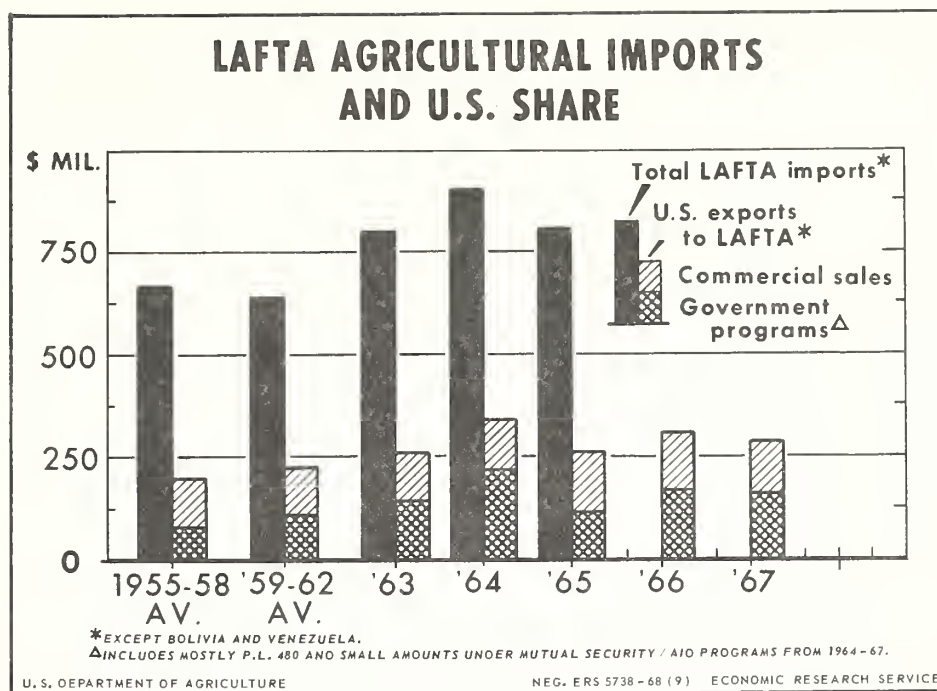


Figure 2

Most P.L. 480 exports moved under Title I sales for local currencies until the last few years, when emphasis shifted to Title IV dollar sales under long-term credits. <sup>6/</sup> P.L. 480, Title III barter sales have increased considerably since 1964. Wheat has accounted for about two-thirds of total P.L. 480 shipments to LAFTA (table 7). Over half the P.L. 480 wheat has been exported under barter since 1964. Other principal P.L. 480 commodities have been nonfat dry milk and edible vegetable oils. Brazil has been the principal importer of P.L. 480 commodities, followed by Chile, Colombia, and Peru (table 8).

Venezuela and Mexico have been the leading dollar markets for U.S. farm products in LAFTA. However, commercial sales to these two countries were fairly constant from 1955 to 1967. Principal commodities sold for dollars have been wheat (exported mainly to Venezuela), dairy products, feed grains, fats and oils, cattle and hides, and fruits and vegetables.

Since 1962, cotton showed the most marked decline in sales to LAFTA. Commercial sales of edible vegetable oils and corn also declined. P.L. 480 exports of dairy products and wheat (including barter) and commercial sales of fruits increased. In 1967, the principal commodities exported to LAFTA were wheat, dairy products, and fats and oils.

<sup>6/</sup> Under the new P.L. 480 legislation of November 1966, Titles I and IV were combined into Title I.

Table 6.--U.S. agricultural exports to LAFTA compared with U.S. agricultural exports to Latin America,  
Government-financed programs and commercial shipments, calendar years 1955-67

Year	Exports to Latin America:			Exports to LAFTA			Exports to LAFTA			Government-financed programs to LAFTA 1/						
	: Exports to Latin America:			: Exports to LAFTA			: Exports to LAFTA			: Government-financed programs to LAFTA 1/						
	: Exports to Latin America:			: Exports to LAFTA			: Exports to LAFTA			: Government-financed programs to LAFTA 1/						
	Government- ment 2/	Commercial	Total	Government- ment 2/	Commercial	Total	Government- ment 2/	Commercial	Total	Government- ment 2/	Commercial	Total	Public Law 480 programs	Barter	Donations	Mutual security/ A.I.D.
-- Million dollars --																
1955	50.2	371.7	422.0	30.8	102.9	133.8	44.0	176.8	220.9	22.4	0.1	4.8	3.4	---	---	30.6
1956	133.6	390.0	523.6	111.6	104.7	216.3	126.5	182.8	309.3	91.0	2.4	6.3	11.5	---	---	111.2
1957	93.9	481.6	575.6	75.2	163.4	238.8	85.2	244.4	329.9	52.7	3.5	8.1	10.8	---	---	75.1
1958	103.7	439.8	543.4	96.2	120.2	216.4	98.6	204.7	303.3	68.0	6.3	21.1	0.7	---	---	96.1
1959	95.3	407.9	503.2	86.1	97.4	183.4	88.1	187.7	275.7	64.3	4/	10.3	11.4	---	---	86.0
1960	98.9	383.7	482.6	87.4	110.1	197.6	92.2	203.6	295.9	63.8	---	13.1	10.4	---	---	87.3
1961	192.6	298.2	490.8	178.8	102.8	279.1	184.8	194.6	376.9	136.6	4/	19.4	22.8	---	---	178.8
1962	147.8	289.9	437.7	124.5	119.7	244.3	133.9	184.7	318.7	63.2	4.1	28.2	19.5	9.2	---	124.2
1963	174.9	325.1	500.0	139.9	129.1	268.9	157.3	193.6	350.9	52.7	4.8	39.7	24.9	17.8	---	139.9
1964	258.4	345.5	603.9	221.0	123.0	344.0	234.7	208.1	442.7	118.9	7.0	42.9	30.9	15.1	---	214.8
1965	162.6	347.2	509.8	121.5	141.2	262.7	135.0	213.8	348.8	24.7	9.1	32.0	50.9	2.6	---	119.3
1966	211.5	363.5	575.0	170.6	136.3	306.8	180.1	217.7	397.8	12.3	7.7	20.0	92.3	31.4	---	163.7
1967	225.4	356.4	581.8	163.0	125.6	288.8	167.2	215.0	391.7	---	15.6	33.5	77.6	34.1	---	160.8

1/ Excludes Bolivia and Venezuela. Data may not add to total Government exports due to rounding.

2/ Includes mostly Public Law 480 and small amounts under Mutual Security/A.I.D. programs from 1964-67.

3/ May be considered commercial since 1963 when the emphasis under the barter program shifted to overseas procurement for other U.S. agencies.

4/ Less than \$100,000.



Table 7.--U.S. agricultural exports to LAFTA 1/, by selected commodity, P.L. 480 programs and commercial shipments, calendar years 1955-67

Type of shipment and year	Wheat and flour 2/	Dairy products 3/	Corn and barley 4/	Soybean and cotton- seed oils 5/	Other fats and oils 5/	Cotton	Tobacco	Rice	Cattle	Fresh fruit	Dried peas and beans	Other	Total
-- Million dollars --													
P.L. 480													
1955-58	37.1	8.5	8.5	10.4	0.8	6/6.2	0.3	1.3	---	---	---	5.3	78.4
1959-62	90.2	4.5	3.4	4.1	0.2	3.6	1.1	1.5	---	---	---	10.6	119.2
1963-66	7/107.5	16.7	8/1.8	8/14.1	8/1.3	8/3.0	9/2.2	9/1.0	---	---	---	15.6	163.2
1967	6/106.8	21.2	6/2.6	12.5	8/1.1	8/0.2	8/4.1	---	---	---	---	14.5	163.0
Commercial													
1955-58	11.0	8.4	19.3	8.5	11.4	6.2	4.4	0.8	5.1	1.2	3.0	45.3	124.6
1959-62	14.5	11.9	5.2	4.7	7.3	4.3	7.6	2.4	3.7	1.7	4.8	39.4	107.5
1963-66	12.5	13.3	11.2	3.0	7.7	0.8	5.6	4.0	5.4	3.3	2.6	63.0	132.4
1967	7.7	7.2	2.3	0.8	7.4	0.4	1.9	10.2	7.4	4.0	3.1	73.4	125.6
Total													
1955-58	48.1	16.9	27.8	18.9	12.2	12.4	4.7	2.1	5.1	1.2	3.0	50.6	203.0
1959-62	104.7	16.4	8.6	8.8	7.5	7.9	8.7	3.9	3.7	1.7	4.8	50.0	226.7
1963-66	120.0	30.0	13.0	17.1	9.0	3.8	7.8	5.0	5.4	3.3	2.6	78.6	295.6
1967	114.5	28.4	4.9	13.3	8.5	0.6	6.0	10.2	7.4	4.3	3.1	87.9	288.8

1/ Excludes Bolivia and Venezuela.

2/ Mostly wheat.

3/ P.L. 480 includes mostly nonfat dry milk; commercial includes mostly other types of milk and eggs.

4/ P.L. 480 includes mostly corn.

5/ Mainly lard and tallow.

6/ About half under barter, which is considered commercial.

7/ Nearly half under barter.

8/ Includes small amounts under the Mutual Security/A.I.D. programs.

9/ About half under Mutual Security/A.I.D. programs.

Table 8.--U.S. agricultural exports to selected LAFTA countries: Government-financed programs and commercial shipments,  
and their world agricultural imports, calendar years 1955-67

Country	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
-- Million dollars --													
<u>Argentina</u>													
P.L. 480 1/		5.6	23.0	---	---	1.0	0.2	---	2/	---	1.8	5.2	0.1
Commercial		4.0	0.6	1.5	1.0	1.6	1.6	3.9	2.8	2.3	5.8	2.4	4.3
Total U.S. exports		9.6	23.6	1.5	1.0	2.6	1.8	3.9	2.8	2.3	7.6	7.6	4.4
Agricultural imports from the world:		130.9	108.3	112.3	113.4	65.2	73.0	85.0	75.6	59.8	97.3	112.7	N.A.
<u>Brazil</u>													
P.L. 480 1/		4.4	37.0	27.1	30.4	44.6	35.2	107.0	75.0	84.9	143.3	53.3	89.9
Commercial		8.8	5.3	13.6	9.7	1.7	9.0	5.2	19.4	17.1	3.8	6.0	11.3
Total U.S. exports		13.2	42.3	40.7	40.1	46.3	44.2	112.2	94.5	102.0	147.1	59.3	101.2
Agricultural imports from the world:		280.0	207.8	212.6	176.9	201.9	229.0	189.7	262.1	279.7	315.2	222.5	270.6
<u>Chile</u>													
P.L. 480 1/		4.7	18.8	18.1	11.8	5.1	9.7	27.2	12.2	15.1	24.2	21.2	31.9
Commercial		8.2	7.7	8.7	2.6	5.4	12.1	7.1	14.8	6.7	6.8	10.4	9.0
Total U.S. exports		12.9	26.5	26.8	14.4	10.5	21.8	34.3	27.0	21.8	31.0	31.6	40.9
Agricultural imports from the world:		82.1	63.1	78.2	70.9	63.9	91.2	97.2	128.9	171.8	168.7	146.0	N.A.
<u>Colombia</u>													
P.L. 480 1/		5.9	13.8	12.4	10.2	11.3	12.0	16.7	14.1	13.9	16.2	18.2	20.7
Commercial		21.4	15.6	21.2	15.4	12.3	12.8	8.4	10.0	12.1	13.3	11.4	11.8
Total U.S. exports		27.3	29.4	33.6	25.6	23.6	24.8	25.1	24.1	26.0	29.5	29.6	32.5
Agricultural imports from the world:		83.3	78.3	80.2	67.4	61.7	57.7	64.3	57.6	44.5	65.7	56.6	86.8
<u>Ecuador</u>													
P.L. 480		5.9	13.8	12.4	10.2	11.3	12.0	16.7	14.1	13.9	14.2	18.2	20.7
Commercial		21.4	15.6	21.2	15.4	12.3	12.8	8.4	10.0	12.1	13.3	11.4	11.8
Total U.S. exports		27.3	29.3	33.6	25.6	23.6	24.8	25.1	24.0	26.0	27.5	29.6	32.5
Agricultural imports from the world:		12.9	11.0	10.2	11.0	11.0	10.7	12.7	14.3	14.6	21.1	17.4	18.0
<u>Mexico</u>													
P.L. 480		1.8	8.6	4.3	29.1	1.2	1.3	2.8	7.5	9.1	11.9	6.8	1.6
Commercial		47.6	59.9	99.2	77.3	60.3	54.6	57.3	55.9	74.4	63.4	80.0	71.8
Total U.S. exports		49.4	68.6	103.5	106.3	61.5	55.9	60.1	63.4	83.5	75.3	86.8	73.4
Agricultural imports from the world:		71.2	98.4	130.0	123.1	80.3	82.4	73.0	81.8	132.6	116.7	116.4	121.7
<u>Paraguay</u>													
P.L. 480		0.1	2.5	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.7	6.5	0.2	4.0	3.2	1.2	2.8
Commercial		0.1	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	3/-1.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.8
Total U.S. exports		0.2	2.5	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.7	5.2	0.4	4.2	3.5	1.4	3.1
Agricultural imports from the world:		6.7	6.3	7.6	4.9	5.3	5.1	5.9	6.3	6.2	5.5	5.2	N.A.

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Table 8.--U.S. agricultural exports to selected LAFTA countries: Government-financed programs and commercial shipments, and their world agricultural imports, calendar years 1955-67--Continued

Country	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
-- Million dollars --													
<u>Peru</u>													
P.L. 480 .....	8.1	4.3	9.1	12.7	6.5	9.8	15.1	12.1	8.5	16.6	9.3	18.8	21.5
Commercial .....	6.9	9.0	10.4	9.6	11.5	8.6	10.3	10.2	11.1	19.2	24.6	18.4	20.7
Total U.S. exports .....	15.0	13.3	19.5	22.3	18.0	18.5	25.5	22.4	19.6	35.9	33.9	37.2	42.2
Agricultural imports from the world:	42.0	42.3	53.4	54.2	59.6	61.5	76.1	83.6	88.3	96.9	121.4	151.0	N.A.
<u>Uruguay</u>													
P.L. 480 .....	---	0.4	0.8	2/	15.3	18.2	0.2	1.7	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.6	1.1
Commercial .....	1.6	3.2	4.9	1.2	0.7	5.4	5.5	2.0	1.4	2.7	1.1	1.6	1.3
Total U.S. exports .....	1.6	3.6	5.8	1.2	16.0	23.6	5.7	3.7	2.0	3.5	1.9	2.2	2.4
Agricultural imports from the world:	34.6	35.4	41.3	25.0	35.3	27.2	28.6	25.6	24.4	29.1	20.4	N.A.	N.A.
<u>Bolivia</u>													
P.L. 480 1/ .....	13.2	14.7	9.6	2.0	1.7	4.8	5.9	8.0	13.7	9.7	9.3	6.3	2/
Commercial .....	1.0	5.8	3/-0.8	1.3	1.3	1.3	2.3	1.4	0.6	5.5	0.9	2.6	2.8
Total U.S. exports .....	14.2	20.5	8.8	3.3	3.0	6.1	8.2	9.5	14.4	15.2	10.2	9.0	12.1
Agricultural imports from the world:	25.2	19.7	25.0	14.3	15.8	13.6	17.8	25.8	27.6	26.9	26.4	N.A.	N.A.
<u>Venezuela</u>													
P.L. 480 .....	2/	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	2/	0.1	1.4	3.7	4.0	4.2	3.3	4.2
Commercial .....	72.9	72.3	81.9	83.2	89.0	92.2	89.5	63.6	63.9	79.6	71.7	78.8	86.6
Total U.S. exports .....	72.9	72.5	82.3	83.6	89.3	92.2	89.6	65.0	67.6	83.5	75.9	82.0	90.8
Agricultural imports from the world:	99.3	146.3	156.3	165.0	211.1	192.9	186.6	172.7	174.4	176.1	179.6	152.0	N.A.

N.A. = Not available.

1/ Includes small amounts under Mutual Security/A.I.D. programs, beginning in 1964.

2/ Less than \$100,000.

3/ Government exceeds total due to differences in reporting.

## Effects of LAFTA Trade Policies on Selected U.S. Exports

LAFTA countries use tariffs and non-tariff controls to restrict agricultural imports. 7/ All the countries grant LAFTA suppliers duty free entry and/or preferential duties on many agricultural commodities exported by the United States.

To control imports, the Brazilian Government imposes tariffs and levies a port tax of 1 percent and an ocean freight charge of 10 percent on all imports. Several Brazilian states levy excise taxes on some agricultural imports. Excise taxes of 17 to 18 percent on fresh fruit imports apply only to non-LAFTA countries. Wheat and flour imports are handled by a government monopoly and are exempt from all import duties and charges.

Chile levies tariffs on many agricultural imports and also charges high prior deposit fees to non-LAFTA suppliers of some agricultural commodities, such as edible vegetable oils, cattle, and dried beans. The government has a monopoly over imports of wheat and flour, rice, dairy products, beef and poultry, and authorizes one private firm to handle all tobacco imports. Imports handled by the state are exempt from duties.

After having liberalized its trade policies in 1965, Colombia imposed many quantitative controls on imports in late 1966 due to balance-of-payments difficulties. Until recently, all imports required prior licensing. Due to improvement in Colombia's foreign exchange position, the Government removed the licensing requirement on almost all agricultural imports from LAFTA countries that receive duty concessions and on a few agricultural imports from non-LAFTA countries. Colombia applies a 3-percent surcharge to non-LAFTA suppliers and a 1-percent charge to LAFTA suppliers. High prior deposits are charged on many agricultural imports, and several imports are prohibited. LAFTA commodities receiving preferential duties are exempt from prior deposits and embargos.

A strict licensing system is Mexico's most effective means of controlling imports. 8/ Most imports from LAFTA countries do not require a license. Generally, it is difficult for an importer to obtain a license for commodities produced domestically. Mexico also levies a 3-percent surcharge on all imports and applies quotas and embargos on some agricultural imports. A government agency can import food commodities, such as grains, beans, eggs, and milk, free of duties. Compared with other members, Mexico grants few LAFTA concessions on agricultural products, because it is generally cheaper for the country to import from the United States than from LAFTA countries.

Venezuela relies mainly on quantitative controls to restrict imports. Licenses and a customs surcharge of from 2 to 3.5 percent are required for most agricultural imports. To maintain domestic prices and purchases of certain indigenous products, importers of milk, soybeans, and some other commodities must purchase a specified quantity of the domestic product to receive an import license. Quotas are set for some imports, such as milk and deciduous fruit, and imports are prohibited for products in adequate domestic supply, such as coffee and rice. There is state trading in some agricultural commodities. Bean imports were placed under a government monopoly in early 1968. Since Venezuela is a relatively recent member of LAFTA, it has granted few concessions on agricultural products.

---

7/ Foreign Regional Analysis Division, Agricultural Policies in the Western Hemisphere, October 1967, FAER No. 36.

8/ Francis Urban, Summary and Evaluation of "Projections of Supply of and Demand for Agricultural Commodities in Mexico to 1965, 1970, and 1975," January 1968, ERS-Foreign 208.

Peru uses tariffs and several quantitative controls to restrict imports. Licenses and a 4-percent tax on ocean freight are required on most imports. Imports handled by the Government are exempt from duties. The Government handles most imports of rice and some imports of breeding animals and tobacco. Since mid-1966, a Government agency has been authorized to import any food commodity considered to be in deficit. Due to balance-of-payments difficulties, Peru in March 1968, prohibited most non-essential imports of agricultural commodities, such as most fruit, coffee, and cigarettes. The embargo is scheduled to remain in effect until early 1969. A surcharge of 10 percent was placed on most imports. Agricultural imports exempt from the charge include wheat, edible vegetable oils, meat, cattle, and dairy products. This charge will be reduced in November and eliminated in early 1969.

Trade policies in LAFTA countries have mainly affected U.S. agricultural exports of wheat, cotton, fats and oils, fruits, feed grains, and tobacco.

### Wheat

Wheat is the principal agricultural commodity imported by LAFTA countries. Wheat imports have accounted for about 20 percent of intra-LAFTA trade. <sup>9/</sup> Argentina supplies almost all the wheat traded within LAFTA. Uruguay exports small quantities occasionally, and Mexico has exported some wheat in the last few years. Brazil takes about three-fourths of the total intra-LAFTA trade in wheat. Peru is the other major wheat importer, while Chile, Venezuela, and Colombia are smaller importers.

The principal wheat-importing countries grant trade preferences to LAFTA suppliers and impose trade controls on imports (table 9). Brazil, Peru, and Venezuela have no duties on wheat imports from LAFTA countries, while Chile and Colombia have reduced duties to LAFTA substantially below those to other countries.

Intra-LAFTA trade <sup>10/</sup> in wheat increased from 1962-66, but the average for that period was about the same as during the 1956-60 period (table 10). Peru increased its imports from LAFTA during the 1961-66 period compared with prior years. Colombia's first imports from LAFTA occurred in 1964. Ecuador's total imports of wheat have been very small and have come from non-LAFTA suppliers. Mexico, Paraguay, and Uruguay also import only a small volume of wheat and offer no LAFTA concessions.

The United States supplies most of LAFTA's wheat imports from outside LAFTA. Except for 1965, the U.S. share of LAFTA's wheat market has increased since 1959 (fig. 3). Brazil and Venezuela are the largest markets, followed by Peru, Chile, and Colombia (table 11). Most of the wheat shipped to LAFTA (excluding Venezuela) has moved under P.L. 480 programs. P.L. 480 exports of wheat under barter (which since 1963 is mostly commercial) and long-term dollar credit sales have increased in the last few years. U.S. commercial sales of wheat to Venezuela rose substantially in 1966 and 1967.

LAFTA concessions generally have had little effect on intra-LAFTA trade in wheat because of the government controls in most LAFTA countries which make the preferences almost meaningless. <sup>11/</sup> Wheat imports are under a government monopoly in Brazil, Chile, Colombia, and Mexico and are exempt from all duties. The private sector imports

---

<sup>9/</sup> Excluding Bolivia and Venezuela.

<sup>10/</sup> Excluding Bolivia and Venezuela.

<sup>11/</sup> Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 11th Session of the Study Group on Grains, "Regional Integration Schemes Outside Europe Affecting Trade in Grains," March 1967, pp. 10-13.



Table 9.--Trade restrictions on wheat imports in selected LAFTA countries, calendar year 1968

Country	Import duty		Other charges			Quantitative controls
	Specific	Ad valorem: c.i.f.	Prior deposit	Customs: sur-charge	Ocean freight	
	-- Unit --				-- Percent --	
<u>Brazil</u>						
LAFTA .....	---	---	---	1	10	Government monopoly, exempt from duty and charges, bi-lateral agreements.
Non-LAFTA ..	---	<u>1</u> /40	---	1	10	
<u>Chile</u>						
LAFTA .....	---	18	---	1	---	Government monopoly, exempt from all duties, bilateral agreements.
Non-LAFTA ..	---	35	---	1	---	
<u>Colombia</u>						
LAFTA .....	---	20	---	<u>2</u> /1	---	Government monopoly, exempt from duties.
Non-LAFTA ..	---	30	1	3	---	
<u>Ecuador</u>	sucres/kg.					
LAFTA .....	0.05	24	35	10	---	Prior licensing and annual quota.
Non-LAFTA ..	0.25	20	35	10	---	
<u>Peru</u>	soles/kg.					
LAFTA .....	2.0	---	---	---	4	Exempt from all duties, bi-lateral agreements, and prior licensing.
Non-LAFTA ..	0.05	10	---	---	4	
<u>Venezuela</u>	bolivars/kg.					
LAFTA .....	---	---	---	2-3.5	---	Prior licensing, preferential exchange rate.
Non-LAFTA ..	0.005	---	---	2-3.5	---	

1/ There is a duty free quota of 750,000 metric tons.

2/ Levied on the f.o.b. value (freight on board).

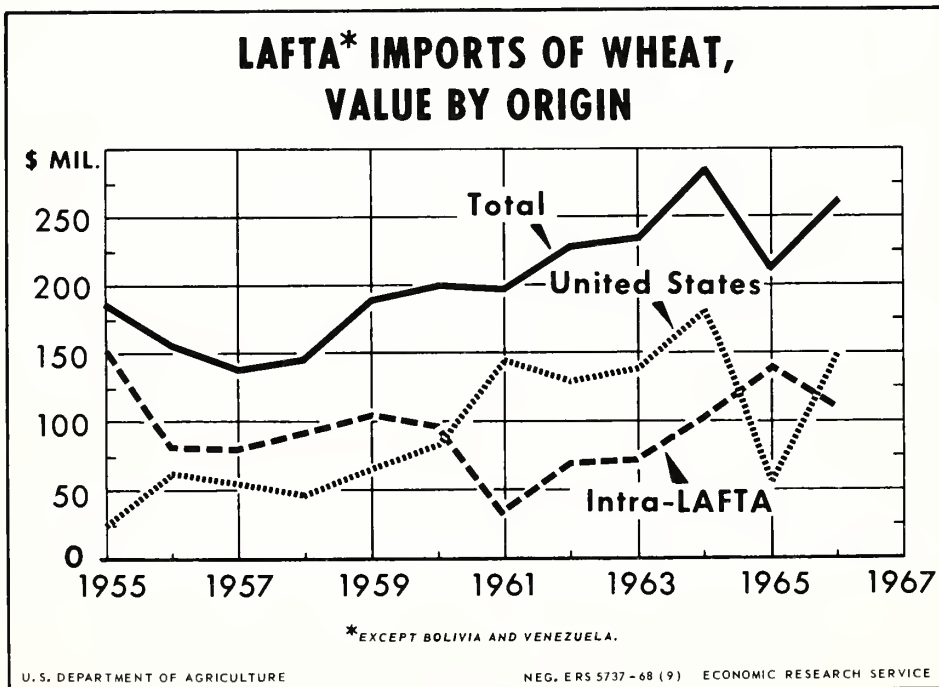


Figure 3



Table 11--Exports of wheat to selected LAFTA countries, P.L. 480 programs and commercial shipments, calendar years 1955-67 <sup>1/</sup>

Type of shipment and country	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	-- 1,000 dollars --												
P.L. 480:													
Brazil .....	1,845	31,213	23,724	25,138	43,183	33,524	103,867	63,474	68,557	115,647	2/29,010	2/74,107	2/75,409
Chile .....	2,159	7,552	6,779	---	---	1,924	11,664	6,546	5,345	9,873	3/9,379	2/20,303	4/3,690
Colombia .....	2,244	3,400	3,427	1,674	4,899	4,219	8,035	6,795	3,245	4/8,418	3/7,028	4/10,306	4/6,707
Peru .....	6,570	1,606	5,973	5,247	4/5,397	2/5,251	4/11,664	4/7,870	4/5,429	4/7,889	4/6,091	4/12,679	4/13,223
Other LAFTA .....	1,445	10,547	866	546	454	12,633	5,504	691	4,139	3,463	1,177	4,261	3,774
Total LAFTA .....	14,263	54,318	40,769	32,605	53,933	57,551	140,734	85,376	86,715	145,290	2/52,685	2/121,656	2/102,803
Venezuela .....	24	49	86	108	---	30	10	---	1	---	---	---	---
Commercial:													
Brazil .....	4,982	2,167	7,418	2,947	5/-1,985	5,175	1,412	13,328	12,965	5/-224	5/-27	1,231	5/-1,318
Chile .....	112	5/-221	95	---	180	---	844	4,950	5/-176	3,435	1,167	1,950	2,820
Colombia .....	789	2,984	3,247	3,077	154	2,345	5/-268	1,470	4,402	2,280	1,347	3,485	504
Peru .....	5/-37	1,947	1,993	1,572	4,650	1,869	1,607	2,381	619	631	2,472	4,448	4,287
Other LAFTA .....	538	5/-1,777	2,630	403	685	2,582	281	4	81	1,721	917	987	63
Total LAFTA .....	6,384	5,100	15,383	7,999	3,682	21,971	3,876	22,133	17,891	7,843	5,876	12,101	6,356
Venezuela .....	392	268	1,084	3,625	12,992	15,231	19,081	11,900	13,468	19,982	18,145	27,978	40,513
Total:													
Brazil .....	6,827	33,380	31,142	28,085	41,198	38,699	105,279	76,802	81,522	115,423	28,983	75,338	74,091
Chile .....	2,271	7,331	6,874	---	180	1,924	12,508	11,496	5,169	13,308	10,546	22,253	6,510
Colombia .....	3,033	6,384	6,674	4,751	5,053	6,564	7,767	8,265	7,647	10,698	8,375	13,791	7,211
Peru .....	6,533	3,553	7,966	6,819	10,047	7,120	13,271	10,251	6,048	8,520	8,563	17,127	17,510
Other LAFTA .....	1,983	8,770	3,496	949	1,137	15,215	5,785	695	4,220	5,184	2,094	5,248	3,837
Total LAFTA .....	20,647	59,418	56,152	40,604	57,615	69,522	144,610	107,509	104,606	153,133	58,561	133,757	109,159
Venezuela .....	416	317	1,170	3,733	12,992	15,261	19,091	11,900	13,469	19,982	18,145	27,978	40,513

<sup>1/</sup> Data on LAFTA exclude Venezuela and Bolivia.

<sup>2/</sup> About over half under barter.

<sup>3/</sup> Includes small amounts under Mutual Security/A.I.D. programs.

<sup>4/</sup> Mostly under barter.

<sup>5/</sup> P.L. 480 exceeds total U.S. exports due to differences in reporting and sources.

wheat in Peru, but the government exempts imports from all duties. Venezuela and Ecuador require import licenses. Ecuador also sets annual import quotas for wheat, and Venezuela permits wheat imports at a preferential exchange rate. Brazil and Peru have had bilateral wheat agreements with Argentina for many years prior to the formation of LAFTA. Brazil also had wheat agreements with Uruguay, Mexico, and other countries. Chile has recently signed an agreement with Argentina. Most LAFTA countries will probably continue for some time to maintain state trading and exempt wheat imports from duties in order to protect domestic producers or help relieve balance-of-payments problems. However, if wheat imports were not exempt from duty charges so that the LAFTA concessions could become effective and if LAFTA exporters had adequate supplies to take advantage of the preferences, U.S. exports would probably be adversely affected. This situation happened in Colombia in 1966. Private traders were allowed to import wheat and had to pay higher duties on wheat from the United States and other outside suppliers than from Argentina. <sup>12/</sup> Although Argentina and U.S. wheat cost the same before duty charges, the duty preference granted to LAFTA made U.S. wheat cost \$16 to \$20 per ton higher. A prior deposit of 16 percent was also applied against non-LAFTA suppliers. As a result of the preferences, Colombia purchased wheat from Argentina. Wheat was again placed under a government monopoly in late 1967 due to balance-of-payments difficulties.

### Cotton

After wheat, cotton accounts for the largest volume of agricultural trade among LAFTA countries. Peru has supplied at least two-thirds of the cotton. Mexico's exports of cotton have increased considerably, and now account for nearly one-third of the total intra-LAFTA supply. Smaller exporters are Paraguay and, occasionally, Colombia. Chile is LAFTA's major cotton importer. The cotton-importing countries grant trade concessions to LAFTA suppliers and place controls on imports (table 12). Intra-LAFTA trade in cotton increased by two-thirds from 1962-65 and was considerably above the level of 1955-61 (table 13). Since 1961, LAFTA countries have supplied almost all of LAFTA's total imports of cotton, compared with about half during most of the 1955-61 period. The largest increases in intra-LAFTA imports have occurred in Chile and Argentina.

The United States is the main non-LAFTA supplier of cotton to LAFTA countries. Chile has been the principal U.S. market, while Colombia, Ecuador, and Uruguay have provided smaller markets (table 14). A major part of U.S. shipments have gone under P.L. 480 programs, mainly Title I sales for local currencies and Title III barter sales, from 1963 considered commercial. Since 1961, U.S. cotton exports to LAFTA have declined markedly. U.S. shipments averaged \$2.8 million from 1962-67, compared with \$12.8 million from 1956-61.

LAFTA trade preferences have been important causes of the increase in intra-LAFTA trade in cotton and the decline of U.S. markets in Chile, Uruguay, and Ecuador. Unlike wheat, cotton imports are not under government monopolies and are not exempt from duties; thus, the discriminatory charges against outside suppliers have been effective. Chilean preferences to LAFTA have practically eliminated the traditional U.S. market in Chile and have enabled Mexico and Peru to supply most of Chile's increased requirements. <sup>13/</sup> Chile's imports from the United States dropped from \$7.7 million in 1961 to \$228,000 in 1966, while its imports from LAFTA increased from \$6.8 million to

---

<sup>12/</sup> Hudson, John and Rudbeck, James, "Latin American Import Policies and U.S. Agricultural Exports -- Two Case Studies: Colombia and Brazil," March 22, 1967, (unpublished), pp. 10-13.

<sup>13/</sup> Rowan, Waldo, "U.S. Shares in Chile's Growing Agricultural Market," Foreign Agriculture, October 30, 1967.

Table 12.--Trade restrictions on cotton imports in  
selected LAFTA countries, calendar year 1968

Country	Import duty		Other charges		Quantitative controls
	Specific	Ad valorem c.i.f.	Prior deposit	Customs sur-charge	
	-- Unit --		-- Percent --		
<u>Argentina</u>	pesos/kg.				
LAFTA .....	0.335	---	---	1.5	
Non-LAFTA ....	---	<u>1</u> /10	40	1.5	
<u>Chile</u>					
LAFTA .....	---	---	---	1	
Non-LAFTA ....	---	5	---	1	
<u>Colombia</u>					
LAFTA .....	---	12	---	<u>2</u> /1	---
Non-LAFTA ....	---	15	1	3	Prior licensing.
<u>Ecuador</u>	sucres/kg.				
LAFTA <u>3</u> / .....	---	---	35	10	Prior licensing
LAFTA <u>4</u> / .....	---	20	35	10	and annual
Non-LAFTA ....	0.50	30	35	10	quotas.
<u>Uruguay</u>					
LAFTA .....	---	---	---	---	
Non-LAFTA ....	---	<u>5</u> /18.9	---	10	
<u>Venezuela</u>	bolivars/kg.				
LAFTA .....	1	---	---	2-3.5	Prior licensing.
Non-LAFTA ....	2	---	---	2-3.5	Prior licensing.

1/There is a 60 percent duty on cotton of 30 to 32 millimeters (mm).

2/Valued on a f.o.b. basis.

3/Less than 29 mm.

4/More than 29 mm.

5/There also is a duty of 8.4 percent of the f.o.b. value.

\$17.7 million (fig. 4). U.S. exports of cotton to Colombia have declined beginning in 1959, when that country became nearly self-sufficient in cotton production and began exporting it.

#### Fats and Oils

Intra-LAFTA trade in fats and oils is very small. Most of LAFTA's imports have been supplied by third countries, such as the United States. Argentina is the principal LAFTA supplier of edible vegetable oils (mainly olive oil and sunflower seed oil) and tallow to other member countries.

The main LAFTA markets for Argentine exports of edible vegetable oils are Brazil, Chile, and Peru. These countries grant preferences to LAFTA suppliers and impose trade controls on imports of vegetable oils (table 15).



Table 13--Imports of cotton by selected LAFTA countries: Value by origin, calendar years 1955-66

Country	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
-- 1,000 dollars --												
<u>Chile</u>												
LAFTA 1/	10,293	17,681	9,667	2,544	7,038	15,481	6,831	17,997	26,814	18,791	21,513	17,716
United States	3,799	2,702	7,581	8,459	1,353	7,955	7,695	2,316	4,325	275	144	228
Other	1,303	137	401	96	311	108	1	1	38	---	---	---
Total	15,395	20,520	17,649	11,099	8,702	23,544	14,527	20,314	31,177	19,066	21,657	17,944
<u>Argentina</u>												
LAFTA 1/	1,147	1,296	4,282	474	5,218	4,574	4,619	4,958	3,778	10,162	16,744	12,130
United States	---	2/	---	---	---	---	2/	---	---	2/	5	2/
Other	1,703	817	399	126	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total	2,850	2,013	4,681	600	5,218	4,574	4,619	4,958	3,778	10,162	16,744	12,130
<u>Uruguay</u>												
LAFTA 1/	5,986	3,716	431	487	982	267	1,330	1,423	3,258	5,771	2,649	3,333
United States	2/	290	3,218	29	3,755	1,098	3,921	815	---	---	---	---
Other	52	2,238	181	5,958	2,086	3,860	451	1,207	101	116	1,169	2,664
Total	6,038	6,244	3,830	6,476	6,823	5,225	5,702	3,445	3,359	5,887	3,818	5,997
<u>Ecuador</u>												
LAFTA 1/	368	148	8	89	128	202	296	1,081	1,008	1,320	644	4/260
United States	405	291	2	80	134	2	920	39	2	---	---	---
Other	149	---	3	1	---	58	112	1	3	15	7	---
Total	3/922	3/439	13	170	262	262	1,328	1,121	1,013	1,333	651	4/260
<u>Total LAFTA 1/</u>												
LAFTA	18,214	25,917	14,686	4,591	15,083	21,254	13,358	25,773	35,372	36,788	42,533	4/34,385
United States	6,014	10,363	18,237	14,596	7,187	9,055	12,536	3,357	5,042	1,600	4,778	4/3,485
Other	3,330	3,120	1,164	6,181	2,843	4,026	943	1,465	320	170	1,175	4/2,665
Total	3/27,558	3/39,400	34,087	25,368	25,113	34,335	26,837	30,595	40,734	38,558	48,486	4/40,535
<u>Venezuela 1/</u>												
LAFTA	6	124	217	60	3	---	72	736	1,642	3,161	5,167	3,459
United States	375	278	1,744	2,531	3	61	2,526	245	1,132	1,312	1,476	54
Other	193	23	5	901	---	3	292	342	323	777	236	561
Total	574	425	1,966	3,492	6	64	2,890	1,323	3,097	5,250	6,879	4,074
U.S. share as a percentage of total	21	26	53	56	28	26	44	10	12	5	10	8
-- Percent --												

N.A. = Not available.

1/ Excludes Bolivia and Venezuela. 2/ Less than \$1,000. 3/ Includes imports only into principal ports.

4/ Estimated

Source: National trade books of individual countries.



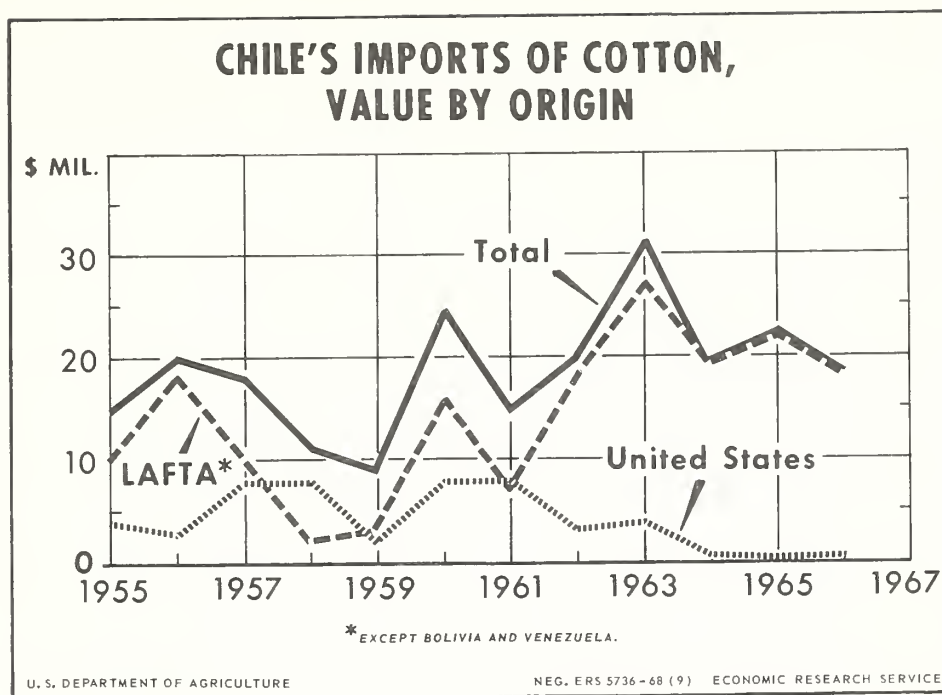


Figure 4

Since 1955, intra-LAFTA trade in vegetable oils has fluctuated (table 16). Brazil's imports from LAFTA were higher from 1962-66 than from 1955-61. Peru's imports did not increase until 1966, while Chile's imports from the region have declined since 1959.

The United States has been the principal supplier of edible vegetable oils (soybean and cottonseed oils) to LAFTA. More than half has gone under P.L. 480 programs in most years since 1955. Major U.S. markets are Brazil, Peru, Chile, Colombia, and Venezuela (table 17). U.S. exports to Brazil have increased since 1961 and were much higher than during the 1955-61 period. Exports to Peru have remained at about the same level since 1958. Chile has been a somewhat ~~ir~~regular market, mainly due to the country's efforts to become self-sufficient in the production of edible oils.

So far, the only case where LAFTA concessions have adversely affected U.S. exports of vegetable oils has been in Peru since 1965. Before then, the United States was the major supplier, and Peru imported only small amounts of vegetable oils from Argentina. A 20-percent duty applied to the United States, compared with a 6-percent duty to LAFTA countries caused Peru to increase substantially its imports of sunflower seed oil from Argentina in 1966 and 1967. Argentina then replaced the United States as Peru's leading supplier. <sup>14/</sup>

Colombia and Brazil are the main LAFTA markets for Argentine exports of tallow. Chile and Peru have provided smaller markets. These countries grant the trade preferences to LAFTA suppliers and impose controls on imports (table 18).

<sup>14/</sup> U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, "Peru: Agricultural Policy," February 26, 1967, p. 13.

Table 15.--Trade restrictions on vegetable oil imports in  
selected LAFTA countries, calendar year 1968

Country	Import duty		Other import charges			Quantitative controls
	Specific	Ad	Prior deposit	Customs charge	Ocean freight	
		valorem: c.i.f.				
	-- Unit --			-- Percent --		
<u>Brazil</u>						
Soybean oil (crude):						
LAFTA .....	---	1/38	---	1	10	
Non-LAFTA .....	---	45	---	1	10	
Soybean oil (refined):						
LAFTA .....	---	1/45	---	1	10	
Non-LAFTA .....	---	55	---	1	10	
Cottonseed oil (refined):						
LAFTA .....	---	1/53	---	1	10	
Non-LAFTA .....	---	55	---	1	10	
<u>Chile</u>						
Crude:						
LAFTA .....	---	2/57,65	---	1	---	
Non-LAFTA .....	---	70	10	1	---	
Soybean oil (refined):						
LAFTA .....	---	65	---	1	---	
Non-LAFTA .....	---	65	1,000	1	---	
<u>Peru</u>	soles/kg.					
Crude:						
LAFTA .....	2.0	1/6	---	---	4	Government can import free of all duties if conditions warrant. Otherwise, prior licensing.
Non-LAFTA .....	0.2	20	---	1.5	4	
Semirefined:						
LAFTA .....	1.0	30	---	---	4	
Non-LAFTA .....	1.0	30	---	1.5	4	
Refined:						
LAFTA .....	2.0	30	---	---	4	
Non-LAFTA .....	2.0	30	---	1.5	4	

1/ There is no duty for Paraguay.

2/ The duty for Bolivia is 60 percent and for Paraguay, 38 percent.





Table 17.--Exports of soybean and cottonseed oils to selected LAFTA countries, P.L. 480 programs and commercial shipments, calendar years 1955-67 1/

Type of shipment and country	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
P.L. 480:													
Brazil .....	83	---	---	1,459	---	---	---	1,729	1,147	5,535	8,062	6,055	6,209
Mexico .....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	81	55	---	2/5,531	2/1,588	2
Peru .....	885	159	---	---	---	805	38	297	171	1,059	1,066	3,374	2,994
Chile .....	2,400	758	---	---	---	---	3,562	1,767	130	3/1,767	3/3,683	502	---
Colombia .....	988	1,500	904	208	2,459	3,396	15	413	2,906	---	2,168	2/4,292	2,221
Argentina .....	5,670	22,729	---	---	---	206	---	---	---	---	5,045	---	---
Other LAFTA .....	19	1,740	1,504	605	---	---	856	674	161	587	482	241	1,093
Total LAFTA .....	10,045	26,886	2,408	2,272	2,459	4,407	4,471	4,961	4,570	8,422	8,948	26,037	12,519
Venezuela .....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	86	227	---	4,611	4,714	5,830
Commercial:													
Brazil .....	187	---	---	29	---	---	22	8	---	642	4/-445	4/-574	4/-601
Mexico .....	123	1,565	1,065	4,950	74	159	6,233	169	20	271	1,019	26	14
Peru .....	8	158	400	2	2,105	52	2,378	2,785	445	1,650	2,440	4/-762	4/-984
Chile .....	4,091	8,348	6,079	68	1,430	962	4/-3,217	4/-1,209	219	2,027	28	18	---
Colombia .....	309	2	2,736	228	2,139	2,065	---	2,201	1,035	192	5	200	4/-54
Argentina .....	2,800	---	---	---	578	---	---	1	7	1,902	4/-1,349	7	1
Other LAFTA .....	916	4/-529	174	174	---	13	4/-491	203	4/-143	877	1,685	1,293	2,461
Total LAFTA .....	8,434	9,544	10,456	5,451	6,326	3,251	4,925	4,158	1,583	7,035	3,384	4/-92	837
Venezuela .....	773	875	1,326	660	685	1,511	3,200	2,526	2,693	3,532	1,598	233	4/-72
Total:													
Brazil .....	270	---	---	1,488	---	---	22	1,737	1,147	6,177	7,617	5,481	5,608
Mexico .....	123	1,565	1,065	4,950	74	159	6,233	250	75	271	6,550	1,614	16
Peru .....	893	317	400	2	2,105	857	2,416	3,082	616	2,709	3,506	2,612	2,010
Chile .....	6,491	9,106	6,079	68	1,430	962	345	558	349	3,268	3,712	520	---
Colombia .....	1,297	1,502	3,640	436	4,598	5,461	15	2,614	3,941	192	2,173	5,129	2,167
Argentina .....	8,470	22,729	---	---	578	206	---	1	7	1,902	3,696	7	1
Other LAFTA .....	935	1,211	1,678	779	---	13	365	877	18	1,464	2,167	1,534	3,554
Total LAFTA .....	18,479	36,430	12,862	7,723	8,785	7,658	9,396	9,119	6,153	15,983	29,421	16,897	13,356
Venezuela .....	773	875	1,326	660	685	1,511	3,200	2,612	2,920	3,532	6,209	4,947	5,758

1/ Data on LAFTA exclude Venezuela and Bolivia.

2/ Mostly under barter.

3/ Includes some under Mutual Security/A.I.D. programs.

4/ P.L. 480 exceeds total U.S. exports due to differences in reporting and sources.

Table 18.--Trade restrictions on tallow imports in selected LAFTA countries, calendar year 1968

Country	Import duty		Other import charges			Quantitative controls
	Specific	Ad valorem c.i.f.	Prior deposit	Customs sur-charge	Ocean freight	
	-- Unit --			-- Percent --		
<u>Colombia</u>						
Crude:						
LAFTA .....	---	16	---	1/1	---	---
Non-LAFTA ..	---	20	1	3	---	Licensing
Refined:						
LAFTA .....	---	17	---	1/1	---	---
Non-LAFTA ..	---	25	130	3	---	Prohibited
<u>Brazil</u>						
Crude:						
LAFTA .....	---	2/10	---	1	10	
Non-LAFTA ..	---	37	---	1	10	
<u>Chile</u>						
Inedible:						
LAFTA .....	---	30	---	1	---	
Non-LAFTA ..	---	90	10	1	---	
<u>Peru</u>						
Crude:	soles/kg.					
LAFTA .....	2.0	2/5	---	3/10	4	Sanitary
Non-LAFTA ..	0.2	30	---	3/10	4	certificate.

1/ Based on f.o.b. value.

2/ There is no duty for Paraguay.

3/ The surcharge will be reduced to 5 percent on November 30, 1968 and eliminated early in 1969.

Intra-LAFTA imports of tallow rose during 1961-66 compared with 1955-60 (table 19). Colombia contributed most of the increase. Chile and Peru decreased their total imports and those from member countries.

The United States has been the main supplier of tallow to LAFTA. Principal U.S. markets are Colombia, Ecuador, and Venezuela (table 20). Until 1959, Mexico was also a major market. U.S. tallow exports to Ecuador and Colombia have remained at about the same level since 1961.

Since 1961, the United States has been losing its share of the Colombian tallow market, mainly to Argentina. <sup>15/</sup> The United States maintained its aggregate volume of exports due to P.L. 480 sales and the "usual marketing requirement," which ties a certain level of commercial purchases to P.L. 480 Title I sales. Colombia has applied much higher import charges on tallow imports from non-LAFTA countries than from member

<sup>15/</sup>Hudson, *op.cit.*, p. 19.



Table 20.--Exports of inedible tallow to selected LAFTA countries, P.L. 480 programs and commercial shipments, calendar years 1955-67 <sup>1/</sup>

Type of shipment and country	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
P.L. 480:													
Colombia	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	179	2/118	707	---	3/1,069
Ecuador	---	---	493	59	---	---	---	600	---	---	---	---	---
Chile	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2/13	---	---	---
Peru	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mexico	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Other LAFTA	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2/1,465	---	---	---
Total LAFTA	---	---	493	59	---	---	---	600	201	2/1,596	707	---	1,061
Venezuela	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Commercial:													
Colombia	1,556	674	1,467	1,366	1,823	1,830	2,110	1,811	1,263	2,162	1,310	1,816	2,148
Ecuador	732	828	377	776	767	1,228	1,279	863	1,656	2,279	1,927	2,660	1,385
Chile	639	477	12	14	214	15	116	287	22	13	7	4	1
Peru	830	964	826	649	726	670	497	302	236	914	657	743	285
Mexico	4,243	4,563	3,362	4,139	999	463	70	63	14	7	83	229	223
Other LAFTA	---	---	---	8	---	308	---	8	---	536	417	216	---
Total LAFTA	8,000	7,506	6,044	6,952	4,529	4,514	4,072	3,334	3,191	5,911	4,401	5,668	4,042
Venezuela	292	447	644	623	770	567	908	934	930	2,458	1,452	1,673	1,261
Total:													
Colombia	1,556	674	1,467	1,366	1,823	1,830	2,110	1,811	1,442	2,280	2,017	1,816	3,209
Ecuador	732	828	870	835	767	1,228	1,279	1,463	1,678	2,279	1,927	2,660	1,385
Chile	639	477	12	14	214	15	116	287	22	26	7	4	1
Peru	830	964	826	649	726	670	497	302	236	914	657	743	285
Mexico	4,243	4,563	3,362	4,139	999	463	70	63	14	7	83	229	223
Other LAFTA	---	---	---	0	---	308	---	8	---	2,001	417	216	---
Total LAFTA	8,000	7,506	6,537	7,011	4,529	4,514	4,072	3,934	3,392	7,507	5,108	5,668	5,103
Venezuela	292	447	644	623	770	567	908	934	930	2,458	1,452	1,673	1,261

-- 1,000 dollars --

- 1/ Data on LAFTA exclude Venezuela and Bolivia.  
2/ All under Mutual Security/A.I.D. programs.  
3/ Includes a small amount under A.I.D. programs.

suppliers. However, until 1966, these concessions had no practical significance, because all tallow was imported by a government agency and was exempt from duties and charges. The private sector began importing tallow in 1966, and now the discriminatory import charges and quantitative restrictions are effective. Most of the loss in the U.S. share of the Colombian market has been due to the higher price of U.S. tallow relative to tallow from Argentina and other suppliers. Even when all imports were duty free, the U.S. was not able to meet Argentine prices. However, the preferential treatment granted to LAFTA suppliers has further weakened the U.S. competitive position in Colombia.

Mexico does not import tallow from LAFTA and offers no preferential duties to regional suppliers. A highly restrictive licensing policy applied to help promote domestic production of oilseeds has practically eliminated U.S. trade in inedible tallow and sharply reduced U.S. exports of lard to Mexico. 16/

### Fruits

Fruits are one of the principal agricultural products traded among the LAFTA members. LAFTA countries supply almost all their total imports of fruit from all sources. Tropical fruit and deciduous fruit (apples and pears) each account for about half the total intra-LAFTA trade in fruit. Principal suppliers of tropical fruit are Brazil and Ecuador. The major LAFTA supplier of deciduous fruit is Argentina, while Chile is a smaller exporter. The major importers of tropical fruit are Argentina and Chile. Brazil is the major LAFTA market for deciduous fruit and Peru and Venezuela provide smaller markets. Several LAFTA countries grant trade preferences to LAFTA suppliers of fruit and also impose restrictions on some fruit imports (table 21).

Of the main LAFTA importers of nontropical fruit, Peru was the only country that substantially increased its imports from other members during 1962-66 compared with 1955-61 (table 22). Brazil and Venezuela maintained about the same level of imports from LAFTA. The United States is the principal non-LAFTA supplier of fresh and canned fruit, prunes, and dried raisins to LAFTA. Major U.S. markets include Mexico, Venezuela, and Peru (table 23).

LAFTA concessions have helped expand Chilean and Argentine exports of fruit to Peru. 17/ Chile is Peru's main LAFTA supplier of fruit. LAFTA concessions and a bilateral agreement have mainly affected Argentine exports of fruit to Brazil. For some time, Argentina has supplied Brazil with apples and pears in exchange for Brazilian bananas and citrus fruit.

U.S. fruit exports to Brazil and Peru have been adversely affected by high tariffs and other charges applied by these countries to non-LAFTA suppliers. Since the production season for fruit in Argentina and Chile differs from that in the United States, U.S. exports should not be affected by LAFTA preferences during the part of the year when LAFTA suppliers do not export fruit. Until mid-1966, U.S. fruit exports to Brazil were also restricted by licensing policies. Since March 1968, Peru has prohibited most fruit imports as well as other imports to help relieve balance-of-payments difficulties.

16/ Magleby, Richard, "Restrictions on Intra-North American Agricultural Trade; Inventory and Analysis," paper presented at the Conference on Pooling Agricultural Resources to Attain a North American Common Market for Meeting World Food Needs, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa, October 3, 1967.

17/ Hall, Howard, Peru: Market and Competition for U.S. Farm Products, ERS-Foreign 157, June 1966, pp. 29-30.



Table 21.--Trade restrictions on fruit imports in selected LAFTA countries, calendar year 1968

Country	Import duty		Other import charges			Quantitative controls
	Specific	Ad valorem : c.i.f.	Prior deposit	Customs sur-charge	Ocean freight	
	-- Unit --			-- Percent --		
<u>Brazil</u>						
Fresh apples, pears, and raisins:						
LAFTA .....	---	---	---	1/1	10	
Non-LAFTA .....	---	37	---	1	10	
Canned fruit:						
LAFTA .....	---	2/16	---	1	10	
Non-LAFTA .....	---	80	---	1	10	
<u>Colombia</u>						
Fresh apples:						
LAFTA .....	---	3/60	---	1	---	---
Non-LAFTA .....	---	100	130	3	---	Prohibited.
Fresh pears:						
LAFTA .....	---	80	---	1	---	---
Non-LAFTA .....	---	100	130	3	---	Prohibited.
Certain other fruit 4/:						
LAFTA .....	---	5/30	130	1	---	Prohibited.
Non-LAFTA .....	---	30	130	3	---	Prohibited.
<u>Peru 6/</u>						
Apples:	soles/kg.					
LAFTA .....	2.0	7/5	---	10	4	Prohibited.
Non-LAFTA .....	1.5	60	---	10	4	Prohibited.
Raisins and pears:						
LAFTA .....	2.0	---	---	10	4	Prohibited.
Non-LAFTA .....	5.0	60	---	10	4	Prohibited.
Prunes, fresh:						
LAFTA .....	2.0	7/4	---	10	4	Prohibited.
Non-LAFTA .....	8/1.5	60	---	10	4	Prohibited.
Canned fruit:						
LAFTA .....	2.0	12	---	10	4	Prohibited.
Non-LAFTA .....	10,15	80	---	10	4	Prohibited.
<u>Venezuela</u>						
Fresh apples, pears, grapes and prunes:	bolivors/kg.					
LAFTA .....	---	---	---	2-3.5	---	License,
Non-LAFTA .....	0.10	---	---	2-3.5	---	quota
Canned fruit:						
LAFTA .....	9/1.0	---	---	2-3.5	---	License
Non-LAFTA .....	2.0	---	---	2-3.5	---	License

1/ Several Brazilian states levy an excise tax of 17-18 percent on fresh fruit imports from non-LAFTA. 2/ There is no duty for Ecuador and Paraguay. 3/ The duty to Paraguay is 19 percent. 4/ Includes citrus fruit, prunes (fresh and dried), fresh raisins, and fresh stone fruit. 5/ There is no duty for Ecuador and Paraguay for raisins and stone fruit. 6/ The surcharge will be reduced to 5 percent in November and eliminated in early 1969. 7/ There is no duty for Ecuador. 8/ The duty on dried prunes is 5.0 soles/kg. 9/ There is no duty for Paraguay.

Table 22.--Imports of fruits by selected LAFTA countries: Value by origin, calendar years 1955-66

Country	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
-- 1,000 dollars --												
<u>Fresh fruit</u>												
<u>Brazil</u>												
LAFTA 1/	18,936	11,361	12,096	3,323	5,349	5,982	6,829	10,977	15,265	11,474	13,664	13,298
United States ...	16	38	147	10	10	3	---	2	2	---	47	708
Other .....	245	431	335	59	176	236	136	44	62	27	9	472
Total .....	19,197	11,830	12,578	3,392	5,535	6,221	6,965	11,023	15,329	11,501	13,720	14,478
<u>Peru</u>												
LAFTA 1/	167	360	661	457	539	502	760	841	1,013	1,556	2,649	2,817
United States ...	63	107	110	53	53	67	96	241	380	245	573	706
Other .....	3	---	2	---	23	---	5	50	43	23	128	245
Total .....	233	467	773	510	615	569	861	1,132	1,436	1,824	3,350	3,768
<u>Mexico</u>												
LAFTA 1/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	93
United States ...	820	830	930	1,088	1,289	1,357	804	981	1,153	1,202	882	690
Other .....	---	---	---	---	---	3	---	---	11	8	2	15
Total .....	820	830	930	1,088	1,289	1,360	804	981	1,164	1,210	884	798
<u>Argentina</u>												
LAFTA 1/	23,391	17,782	17,041	15,421	7,162	5,872	5,612	3,864	4,953	8,252	12,778	7,321
United States ...	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Other .....	380	---	54	---	---	---	3	---	---	2	19	22
Total .....	23,771	17,782	17,095	15,421	7,162	5,872	5,615	3,864	4,953	8,254	12,797	7,343
<u>Total LAFTA 1/</u>												
LAFTA .....	44,359	31,060	31,094	20,775	16,279	16,563	15,832	18,710	28,726	24,834	32,522	N.A.
United States ...	1,367	1,425	1,207	1,177	1,356	1,474	933	1,257	1,553	1,544	1,574	N.A.
Other .....	629	2,420	393	75	248	270	158	128	118	118	202	N.A.
Total .....	2/46,355	2/34,905	32,694	22,027	17,883	18,307	16,923	20,095	30,397	26,496	34,298	N.A.
<u>Venezuela</u>												
LAFTA 1/	548	1,151	1,861	2,510	1,821	1,627	2,390	1,998	1,882	1,150	1,743	1,043
United States ...	3,533	3,335	3,812	4,682	5,022	5,135	4,177	4,450	2,067	4,264	4,156	5,240
Other .....	200	109	107	196	316	243	391	644	1,138	282	266	471
Total .....	4,281	4,595	5,780	7,388	7,159	7,005	6,958	7,092	5,087	5,696	6,165	6,750
<u>Fresh apples</u>												
<u>Peru</u>												
LAFTA 1/	140	146	399	227	351	316	487	480	636	1,173	2,212	2,337
United States ...	39	67	54	37	23	39	62	191	300	188	175	268
Other .....	3	4	---	---	1	---	1	46	31	19	26	32
Total .....	182	217	453	264	375	355	550	717	967	1,380	2,413	2,637

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Table 22.--Imports of fruits by selected LAFTA countries: Value by origin, calendar years 1955-66 - Continued

Country	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Fresh apples-Cont.												
Total LAFTA 1/												
LAFTA .....	13,082	7,704	9,676	2,164	4,777	4,668	6,390	9,390	13,637	10,360	12,632	13,310
United States ....	350	339	77	72	42	61	316	532	763	606	554	627
Other .....	11	5	58	---	6	12	68	78	231	75	68	618
Total .....	2/13,443	2/8,048	9,811	2,236	4,825	4,741	6,774	10,000	14,631	11,041	13,254	14,555
Venezuela												
LAFTA 1/ .....	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	738	621	1,105	723	802	271	712	279
United States ....	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1,675	1,865	1,594	1,528	1,191	2,057	1,867	2,495
Other .....	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	148	121	265	180	97	187	189	252
Total .....	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2,561	2,607	2,964	2,431	2,090	2,515	2,768	3,026
Raisins												
Peru												
LAFTA 1/ .....	19	33	8	34	14	26	16	7	26	54	71	51
United States ....	69	126	113	137	109	116	168	180	197	168	292	328
Other .....	1	1	11	8	20	20	18	32	51	65	98	154
Total .....	89	160	132	179	143	162	202	219	274	287	461	533
Brazil												
LAFTA 1/ .....	712	875	416	334	421	691	583	820	739	921	841	818
United States ....	3	4	57	5	14	25	---	2	8	10	1	140
Other .....	177	266	132	46	137	141	19	13	5	6	3	148
Total .....	892	1,145	605	385	572	857	602	835	752	937	845	1,106
Total LAFTA 1/												
LAFTA .....	778	955	514	441	550	825	693	888	922	1,153	1,241	929
United States ....	360	463	497	596	459	314	282	323	389	357	710	1,009
Other .....	132	220	8	74	34	10	208	383	316	227	19	542
Total .....	2/1,270	2/1,638	1,019	1,111	1,043	1,149	1,183	1,594	1,627	1,717	2,070	2,480
Prunes, excluding canned												
Peru												
LAFTA 1/ .....	9	30	29	26	141	58	106	110	131	213	315	355
United States ....	49	70	80	34	23	34	43	36	58	18	41	41
Other .....	1	---	---	---	---	---	4	1	1	---	1	1
Total .....	59	100	109	60	164	92	153	147	190	231	357	397

-- 1,000 dollars --

Table 22.--Imports of fruits by selected LAFTA countries: Value by origin, calendar years 1955-66 - Continued

Country	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Prunes, excluding canned-Continued												
Brazil												
LAFTA 1/	2,489	564	1,489	917	1,052	810	1,228	1,257	1,044	1,883	1,012	1,469
United States	3	---	25	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	33
Other	45	---	---	1	9	1	1	---	---	2	1	1
Total	2,537	564	1,514	918	1,061	812	1,229	1,257	1,044	1,885	1,013	1,503
Total LAFTA 1/												
LAFTA	2,498	594	1,518	943	1,193	879	1,334	1,369	1,200	2,207	1,476	N.A.
United States	162	73	246	197	213	39	184	214	192	183	210	N.A.
Other	70	120	3	1	10	39	35	96	37	42	3	N.A.
Total	2,730	787	1,767	1,141	1,416	957	1,553	1,679	1,429	2,432	1,689	N.A.
Canned fruit												
Peru												
LAFTA 1/	77	201	249	299	319	504	494	544	1,255	1,247	1,328	1,380
United States	475	136	461	198	58	52	70	160	223	181	147	193
Other	18	23	28	14	6	18	12	69	25	20	33	45
Total	570	360	738	511	383	574	576	773	1,503	1,448	1,508	1,618
Total LAFTA 1/												
LAFTA	505	1,243	1,711	906	779	632	1,317	559	2,126	1,792	1,597	N.A.
United States	598	490	882	564	378	639	492	783	864	828	239	N.A.
Other	1,422	1,290	1,327	1,668	849	1,396	106	570	225	198	121	N.A.
Total	2/2,525	2/3,023	3,920	3,138	2,006	2,667	1,915	1,912	3,215	2,818	1,957	N.A.
Venezuela												
LAFTA 1/	3/	---	---	3/	4	1	6	14	13	3/	---	---
United States	1,071	760	1,088	1,381	1,698	1,632	1,652	1,017	838	584	560	190
Other	138	97	129	163	447	792	717	837	489	679	548	613
Total	1,209	857	1,217	1,544	2,149	2,425	2,375	1,868	1,340	1,263	1,108	803

Note: Conversion rates used are as follows: Chile (gold pesos/dol.) 1955-60, 4.85461; Colombia (dols./peso, selling rate) 1955-56, 0.3984; 1957, 0.1675; 1958, 0.1385; 1959, 0.1563; 1961, 0.1492; 1962-64, 0.1111; Ecuador (sucres/dol.) 1955-60, 15; 1961-65, 18; Mexico (pesos/dol.) 1955-66, 12.5; Peru (soles/dol.) 1955, 19; 1956, 19.05; 1957, 19.17; 1958, 24.63; 1959, 27.71; 1960-66, 26.82; Venezuela (bolivars/dol.; import rate) 1955-60, 3.35 (wheat always converted at this rate); 1961, 3.61; 1962, 3.96; 1963, 4.40; 1964-66, 4.50. N.A. = Not available.

N.A. = Not available.

1/ Excludes Bolivia and Venezuela. 2/ Data include Ecuador's imports only into principal ports. 3/ Less than \$1,000.

Source: From national trade books of individual countries.

Table 23.--U.S. exports of fruit to selected LAFTA countries, calendar years 1955-67 1/

Commodity and country	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Fresh fruit:													
Brazil .....	13	37	91	7	15	8	4	1	1	---	27	956	1,175
Mexico .....	760	792	1,071	1,267	1,346	1,195	1,674	1,925	2,441	2,745	2,767	2,958	3,117
Peru .....	77	98	67	35	43	59	110	230	358	227	245	346	34
Other .....	269	222	22	15	15	38	20	26	37	103	44	87	18
Total .....	1,119	1,149	1,251	1,324	1,419	1,300	1,808	2,182	2,837	3,075	3,083	4,347	4,355
Venezuela .....	3,605	2,792	3,341	4,244	4,304	4,779	3,625	3,693	3,700	4,135	3,952	5,732	4,344
Fresh apples:													
Colombia .....	176	156	5	---	1	3	3	4	9	46	11	7	7
Mexico .....	271	218	353	479	402	399	353	421	579	539	624	648	633
Peru .....	53	72	32	28	24	35	68	183	259	157	179	245	23
Other .....	---	8	5	6	---	38	1	1	2	2	4	515	175
Total .....	500	454	397	510	427	475	425	609	849	742	818	1,415	838
Venezuela .....	1,220	920	1,045	1,643	1,640	1,880	1,402	1,308	1,586	2,122	1,884	2,883	1,667
Fresh pears:													
Brazil .....	13	29	86	3	6	4	4	1	---	---	15	407	758
Mexico .....	21	32	41	63	67	100	94	93	131	167	---	209	113
Peru .....	20	22	34	7	19	21	35	38	76	64	---	76	9
Other .....	12	7	1	4	1	2	---	---	---	2/	---	5	1
Total .....	66	90	162	77	93	127	133	133	207	231	15	697	881
Venezuela .....	706	550	696	901	881	864	577	708	491	611	567	798	696
Prunes (excl. canned):													
Peru .....	81	84	84	54	20	40	61	41	73	44	38	43	9
Mexico .....	94	134	97	138	266	220	247	177	207	173	226	202	196
Other .....	93	52	24	5	10	32	10	41	40	58	28	64	142
Total .....	268	270	205	197	296	292	318	259	320	275	292	309	347
Raisins (mostly dried):													
Brazil .....	15	4	49	10	10	31	9	2/	4	9	1	182	---
Ecuador .....	39	54	43	49	62	55	67	88	108	81	96	119	84
Mexico .....	226	339	351	497	449	485	347	363	409	501	406	666	339
Peru .....	147	183	146	178	123	141	---	---	227	242	---	276	307
Other .....	111	134	15	32	35	14	20	19	22	5	1	2	168
Total .....	538	714	604	766	678	726	443	470	770	838	504	1,245	890
Venezuela .....	---	---	---	---	---	---	324	358	444	562	448	583	584
Canned fruit:													
Peru .....	500	110	421	151	52	51	67	167	190	149	127	197	219
Mexico .....	89	84	40	89	103	118	94	126	183	216	209	345	261
Other .....	121	75	26	12	12	45	109	159	133	116	107	106	22
Total .....	710	269	487	252	167	214	270	452	506	481	443	648	502
Venezuela .....	1,510	1,084	1,842	2,792	3,117	1,588	1,449	1,254	1,536	1,020	637	233	165

1/ Data on LAFTA exclude Venezuela and Bolivia. 2/ Less than \$1,000.



Quantitative restrictions influence Venezuela's imports from both LAFTA and the United States. Imports of deciduous fruit are limited by quota controls. Importers who try to stimulate Venezuelan exports of tropical fruits may receive an additional quota. Imports of citrus fruits are prohibited or reserved solely for state trading.

Mexico does not import fruit from LAFTA and offers no concessions. U.S. exports of fruit to Mexico have been adversely affected by high duties, severe licensing restrictions, and other quantitative controls.

#### Other Commodities

Trade policies in some LAFTA countries have adversely affected other principal agricultural commodities in addition to wheat, cotton, fats and oils, and fruits. For example, restrictive licensing has hindered U.S. exports of feed grains to Peru and tobacco to Mexico. The Mexican Government has a monopoly over corn imports and has limited imports from the United States to amounts needed to meet shortfalls in domestic production.

#### Effects of a Future Common Market on U.S. Trade with LAFTA

A Latin American Common Market could lead to an increase in LAFTA trade barriers against agricultural imports from the United States. During the formation of the common market, Latin American countries are supposed to establish common external tariffs and provide trade preferences for products produced in the region. If common external tariffs are derived by averaging existing duties in LAFTA countries, the United States could face higher duties than now exist on some commodities, such as grains. The granting of preferences to Latin American suppliers could also increase the degree of discrimination now applied against imports from third countries.

While the common market could lead to increased intra-LAFTA trade and a loss of some U.S. agricultural markets in LAFTA, regional integration could also lead to expansion of other U.S. agricultural exports. Studies have indicated that as per capita incomes rise in the less-developed countries, their demand for commercial agricultural imports also increases. If the common market leads to more rapid development in LAFTA countries, there would be an opportunity for the expansion of dollar export markets. It is unlikely that the common market suppliers could meet all of LAFTA's need for increased agricultural imports during a period of growth. The agricultural economies of most Latin American countries are relatively underdeveloped, and the region has the highest population growth rate in the world.

Achievement of a Latin American Common Market will be a slow and difficult process because of the wide social, political, and economic diversity between the Latin American countries. <sup>18/</sup> Thus, it is likely that it will be a while before further regional integration has any major impact on U.S. agricultural exports to LAFTA. LAFTA probably will continue for some time to import nearly half its agricultural imports from non-member countries.

---

<sup>18/</sup> Dell, op.cit., pp. 51-69, 197-217; Johannsen, Virginia, "OAS Looks Toward Creation of a Common Market," Foreign Agriculture, April 10, 1967; and Florida Agricultural Experiment Stations, "Problems, Progress, and Status of Economic Integration in Latin America," Phase I, pp. 21-27, 29-31. (The last document is a 2-year study being done under contract for the Department of Agriculture and is to be completed in 1969.)

Table 24.--Imports of cattle by selected LAFTA countries: Value by origin, calendar years 1955-66

Country	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
-- 1,000 dollars --												
Chile												
LAFTA 1/	2,205	3,918	6,103	5,948	7,195	22,041	29,875	23,837	17,982	26,639	19,456	18,493
United States	---	---	13	43	30	---	3	37	6	---	---	52
Other	188	105	111	30	53	38	60	51	89	---	1,301	358
Total	2,393	4,023	6,227	6,021	7,278	22,079	29,938	23,925	18,077	26,639	20,757	18,903
Peru												
LAFTA 1/	38	295	866	759	148	94	342	5,899	17,701	6,265	9,588	13,530
United States	109	60	157	43	24	85	313	171	37	2/	370	535
Other	1,649	2,542	4,026	3,955	1,443	1,386	3,535	5,664	1,898	695	406	2,483
Total	1,796	2,897	5,049	4,757	1,615	1,565	4,190	11,734	19,636	6,960	10,364	16,548
Mexico												
LAFTA 1/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
United States	2,033	2,286	5,205	1,832	2,441	3,187	3,003	2,902	3,599	3,319	4,356	5,709
Other	233	140	29	73	292	245	456	654	719	627	878	1,146
Total	2,266	2,426	5,234	1,905	2,733	3,432	3,459	3,556	4,318	3,946	5,234	6,855
Total LAFTA 1/												
LAFTA	3,620	6,158	8,176	6,980	7,909	22,553	30,962	31,059	37,857	34,272	31,003	N.A.
United States	3,132	3,071	5,705	2,115	2,602	4,015	4,130	3,674	3,999	3,758	6,318	N.A.
Other	3,792	3,796	5,081	4,340	2,029	3,775	5,891	7,561	3,525	2,822	5,254	N.A.
Total	10,544	13,025	18,962	13,435	12,540	30,343	40,983	42,294	45,381	40,852	42,575	N.A.

N.A. = Not available.

1/ Excludes Bolivia and Venezuela.

2/ Less than \$1,000.

Source: National trade books of individual countries.

Table 25.--Total imports of selected commodities by selected LAFTA countries: Value by origin, calendar years 1955-66

Commodity	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
-- 1,000 dollars --												
<u>Tobacco</u>												
Mexico:												
LAFTA 1/	---	---	---	---	3	---	---	---	---	2/	---	---
United States ...	2,269	3,313	3,319	4,906	7,263	5,637	6,031	6,618	6,329	6,382	6,282	3,150
Other .....	10	6	17	27	---	---	83	75	63	42	92	792
Total .....	2,279	3,319	3,336	4,933	7,290	5,637	6,114	6,693	6,392	6,424	6,374	3,942
Uruguay:												
LAFTA 1/	1,880	1,762	1,893	2,056	1,686	1,511	1,804	2,400	919	1,711	989	422
United States ...	1,229	2,427	2,867	801	7,033	14	3/1,085	3/2,293	3/1,099	2,593	560	3,818
Other .....	1,372	1,908	761	2,000	761	2,914	1,532	927	1,077	684	672	3,671
Total .....	4,481	6,097	5,521	4,857	9,480	4,439	4,421	5,620	3,095	4,988	2,221	4,911
Total LAFTA 1/:												
LAFTA .....	1,880	1,762	1,893	2,056	1,774	2,549	1,808	2,416	929	1,756	1,007	600
United States ...	3,762	6,615	6,848	6,659	8,693	6,846	8,878	10,024	11,799	10,448	9,362	11,325
Other .....	1,850	2,480	1,227	2,035	1,000	3,575	2,600	1,166	2,184	1,183	1,487	5,797
Total .....	4/7,492	4/10,857	9,968	10,750	11,907	12,970	13,286	13,606	14,912	13,387	11,856	17,722
<u>Corn</u>												
Mexico:												
LAFTA 1/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2/	---	---
United States ...	151	61,434	63,784	47,217	1,763	1,906	2,327	6,702	27,429	3,145	1,654	653
Other .....	---	3,978	796	573	---	---	---	106	5,420	---	---	---
Total .....	151	65,412	64,580	47,790	1,763	1,906	2,327	6,808	32,849	3,145	1,654	653
Total LAFTA 1/:												
LAFTA .....	---	58	619	1,640	447	552	517	689	80	3,977	589	N.A.
United States ...	186	62,403	64,019	48,440	1,774	1,918	6,365	9,154	27,585	4,903	2,666	N.A.
Other .....	---	3,978	796	573	34	24	26	247	5,614	21	134	N.A.
Total .....	4/186	4/66,439	65,434	50,653	2,255	2,494	6,908	10,090	33,279	8,901	3,389	N.A.
<u>Dried Peas and Beans</u>												
Mexico:												
LAFTA 1/	N.A.	---	---	47	122	39	---	---	---	---	---	---
United States ...	N.A.	228	152	4,144	5,062	2,436	1,700	577	1,417	1,411	197	228
Other .....	N.A.	1	---	4	---	3	1	1	9	---	---	---
Total .....	N.A.	229	152	4,195	5,184	2,478	1,701	578	1,426	1,411	197	228
Peru:												
LAFTA 1/	3/	1	135	56	4	1	27	64	12	4	99	332
United States ...	9	71	130	107	73	90	102	165	227	294	400	99
Other .....	6	2	7	7	10	1	7	63	11	1	---	5
Total .....	15	74	267	170	87	92	136	292	250	298	499	436

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Table 25.--Total imports of selected commodities, by selected LAFTA countries: Value by origin, calendar years 1955-66 - Continued

Commodity	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Dried Peas and Beans--												
Continued												
Brazil:												
LAFTA 1/	67	354	125	75	28	2	155	680	484	427	120	2,715
United States	2/	29	83	526	954	472	495	1,097	362	476	724	89
Other	---	16	114	68	22	9	35	22	15	10	30	14
Total	67	399	322	669	1,004	483	685	1,799	861	913	874	2,818
Total LAFTA 1/:												
LAFTA	87	356	262	300	154	42	444	797	507	761	312	N.A.
United States	161	456	403	4,875	6,092	3,012	3,658	1,965	2,016	3,293	1,454	N.A.
Other	64	633	182	79	31	41	83	110	38	410	34	N.A.
Total	312	1,445	847	5,254	6,277	3,095	4,185	2,872	2,561	4,464	1,800	N.A.
Venezuela:												
LAFTA 1/	1,138	780	751	42	87	223	1,046	56	2	174	1,260	1,141
United States	2,142	2,107	1,984	2,306	2,994	2,906	3,843	3,350	3,902	4,263	4,949	4,949
Other	640	367	406	2,336	430	864	103	198	364	1,608	1,290	76
Total	3,920	3,254	3,141	4,684	3,511	3,993	4,992	3,604	4,266	6,045	7,499	6,166
Nonfat dry milk												
Total LAFTA 1/:												
LAFTA	767	43	63	66	29	10	36	7	313	1	13	N.A.
United States	7,762	5,224	6,367	8,651	8,413	6,243	9,950	13,053	17,572	18,343	23,206	N.A.
Other	5,140	8,314	5,032	992	541	2,157	2,036	4,481	2,402	2,789	2,441	N.A.
Total	4/13,669	4/13,581	11,462	9,709	8,983	8,410	12,022	17,541	20,287	21,133	25,660	N.A.
Barley												
Brazil:												
LAFTA 1/	110	---	1	513	1,209	1,258	2,019	1,681	1,555	1,984	2,774	1,587
United States	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Other	2	---	---	73	300	662	901	1,309	1,934	1,421	1,771	1,064
Total	112	---	1	586	1,509	1,920	2,920	2,990	3,489	3,405	4,545	2,651
Total LAFTA 1/:												
LAFTA	307	176	815	649	2,546	2,003	2,647	1,868	1,705	2,134	2,774	N.A.
United States	4	2,068	2,410	3,438	2,685	3,912	2,221	2,510	876	3,769	8,097	N.A.
Other	5	---	11	225	467	849	1,414	2,425	3,068	3,229	2,958	N.A.
Total	4/316	4/2,244	3,236	4,312	5,698	6,764	6,282	6,803	5,649	9,132	13,829	N.A.

-- 1,000 dollars --

Table 25.--Total imports of selected commodities, by selected LAFTA countries: Value by origin, calendar years 1955-66 - Continued

Commodity	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
-- 1,000 dollars --												
Wheat flour												
Total LAFTA 1/:												
LAFTA .....	19,973	2,212	1,928	1,301	43	188	62	26	81	10	9	N.A.
United States ....	703	2,822	3,275	8,325	7,686	6,129	5,295	4,197	4,808	8,652	6,309	N.A.
Other .....	766	3,179	76	1,022	505	523	869	3,676	1,535	560	792	N.A.
Total .....	4/21,442	4/8,213	5,279	10,648	8,234	6,840	6,226	7,899	6,424	9,222	7,110	N.A.
Rice												
Total LAFTA 1/:												
LAFTA .....	22	4	4,411	327	403	41	1,069	536	961	2,643	6,785	N.A.
United States ....	494	53	312	6,199	1,076	6,731	4,201	1,386	1,694	7,473	10,645	N.A.
Other .....	4	4	5	113	298	2,197	3,220	13	16	1,206	14	N.A.
Total .....	520	61	4,728	6,639	1,777	8,969	8,490	1,935	2,671	11,322	17,444	N.A.

N.A. = Not available

1/ Excludes Bolivia and Venezuela.

2/ Less than \$1,000.

3/ Estimated.

4/ Includes Ecuador's imports only into principal ports.

Source: From country trade books of individual countries.



Table 26.--U.S. exports of selected agricultural commodities to selected LAFTA countries, P.L. 480 programs and commercial shipments, calendar years 1955-67 1/

Type of shipment and commodity	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
-- 1,000 dollars --													
P.L. 480:													
Corn:													
Mexico .....	117	254	632	28,618	204	468	314	797	760	1,834	430	1	---
Peru .....	---	820	545	1,045	---	---	2/1,048	2/114	---	2/374	---	---	---
Total .....	117	1,683	1,268	29,663	1,176	3,844	4,974	1,690	829	2,455	3/773	2,957	2,595
Venezuela .....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Nonfat dry milk:													
Brazil .....	2,085	3,767	1,443	370	260	388	1,036	4,789	6,818	6,376	9,805	5,830	11,070
Mexico .....	91	83	73	121	114	96	830	2,342	3,902	2,160	550	1	17
Chile .....	195	193	446	3,722	2,396	2,111	1,364	1,106	2,772	1,997	4,259	1,458	2,302
Total .....	4,274	7,721	4,457	7,564	4,292	4,391	7,080	11,424	18,553	15,041	20,877	9,295	21,147
Tobacco:													
Uruguay .....	---	---	---	---	2/13	---	---	1,364	77	2/315	2/258	2/306	2/348
Mexico .....	---	---	---	---	---	187	1,051	1,449	---	4/1,442	4/297	4/4,339	563
Chile .....	---	---	---	---	---	802	1,762	1,948	77	4/1,758	4/806	4/6,105	4,071
Total .....	13	432	52	856	13	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Wheat flour:													
Chile .....	---	---	364	2,132	2,490	1,347	1,574	1,109	610	3/2,045	1,708	1,355	877
Brazil .....	---	921	97	---	53	222	394	666	633	1,067	1,466	1,431	1,799
Colombia .....	---	---	593	879	2,801	1,901	2,201	1,596	1,323	527	874	506	495
Total .....	---	1,473	1,583	3,323	5,848	4,563	5,804	7,167	7,137	7,302	5,167	4,062	3,953
Venezuela .....	---	---	---	---	12	---	---	189	310	383	382	242	327
Bolivia .....	1,994	---	156	20	2/1,341	2/3,690	2/3,905	4,527	7,150	5,016	6,626	4,206	5,624
Commercial:													
Corn:													
Mexico .....	51	6,386	46,579	14,594	2,224	1,777	2,616	5,192	21,007	1,435	1,111	835	868
Peru .....	42	5/-59	254	107	10	153	5/-48	107	385	32	116	167	135
Total .....	93	6,327	46,833	14,701	2,312	1,975	2,127	5,256	21,392	2,825	759	1,279	1,410
Venezuela .....	22	35	27	28	30	41	1,746	981	40	5,958	3,410	1,419	7
Nonfat dry milk:													
Brazil .....	1,526	1,996	3,087	2,090	493	1,559	1,701	2,837	1,783	1,534	2,519	1,137	138
Mexico .....	402	1,289	1,364	1,825	1,822	2,057	1,966	1,509	1,558	1,972	3,823	852	270
Chile .....	1,085	128	128	---	---	---	111	57	5/-266	1	5/-71	566	---
Total .....	4,256	5,237	5,309	4,442	2,709	3,879	4,049	9,081	4,129	4,602	6,971	4,001	341
Tobacco:													
Uruguay .....	828	2,355	2,229	809	5,721	1,253	1,085	2,293	1,099	2,212	558	818	599
Mexico .....	2,098	2,453	2,463	3,836	5,192	3,696	4,458	5,179	4,381	4,626	3,819	2,436	117
Chile .....	75	222	103	216	251	579	321	1,638	1,660	1,494	2,386	5/-883	4,312
Total .....	3,169	5,157	4,795	4,580	11,429	5,687	5,467	7,824	7,199	8,090	6,288	818	1,901

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Table 26--U.S. exports of selected agricultural commodities to selected LAFTA countries, P.L. 480 programs and commercial shipments, calendar years 1955-67 1/-- Continued

Type of shipment and commodity	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
-- 1,000 dollars --													
Commercial-Continued:													
Wheat flour:													
Chile .....	23	19	245	80	124	453	596	1,328	438	237	811	144	405
Brazil .....	398	47	2,200	2,178	956	6	10	4	9	77	258	737	77
Colombia .....	330	210	342	537	5/-22	1,111	5/-478	33	46	71	107	113	129
Total .....	1,081	846	3,455	3,687	1,371	2,387	722	1,942	964	1,437	1,963	2,046	1,392
Venezuela .....	9,613	12,520	12,143	9,642	2,060	376	124	114	43	56	28	17	16
Bolivia .....	269	3,668	2,448	1,917	5/-91	313	1,814	1,347	434	2,572	903	2,343	3,922
Total:													
Corn:													
Mexico .....	168	6,640	47,211	43,212	2,428	2,245	2,930	5,989	21,767	3,269	1,541	836	868
Peru .....	42	761	799	1,152	10	153	1,000	221	385	406	116	167	135
Total .....	210	8,010	48,101	44,364	3,488	5,819	7,101	6,946	22,221	5,280	2,532	4,236	3,905
Venezuela .....	22	35	27	28	30	41	1,746	981	40	5,958	3,410	1,419	77
Nonfat dry milk:													
Brazil .....	3,611	5,763	4,530	2,460	753	1,947	2,737	7,626	8,601	7,910	12,324	6,967	11,208
Mexico .....	493	1,372	1,437	1,946	1,936	2,153	2,796	3,851	5,460	4,132	4,373	853	287
Chile .....	1,280	321	574	3,722	2,396	2,111	1,475	1,163	2,506	1,998	4,188	2,024	2,302
Total .....	8,530	12,958	9,766	12,006	7,001	8,270	11,129	20,505	22,682	19,643	27,848	13,296	21,488
Tobacco:													
Uruguay .....	828	2,355	2,229	809	5,708	1,253	1,085	829	1,022	1,897	300	512	947
Mexico .....	2,098	2,453	2,463	3,836	5,192	3,696	4,458	5,179	4,381	4,626	3,819	2,436	117
Chile .....	75	222	103	216	251	766	1,372	2,087	1,660	2,936	2,683	3,456	4,875
Total .....	3,182	5,589	4,847	5,436	11,442	6,489	7,229	9,772	7,276	9,847	7,094	6,923	5,972
Wheat flour:													
Chile .....	23	19	609	2,212	2,614	1,800	2,170	2,437	1,048	2,282	2,519	1,499	1,282
Brazil .....	398	968	2,297	2,178	1,009	228	404	670	642	1,144	1,724	2,168	1,876
Colombia .....	330	210	935	1,416	2,779	3,012	1,723	1,629	1,369	598	981	619	624
Total .....	1,081	2,319	5,038	7,010	7,219	6,950	6,526	9,109	8,101	8,739	7,130	6,108	5,346
Venezuela .....	9,613	12,520	12,143	9,642	2,072	376	124	303	353	439	410	259	343
Bolivia .....	2,263	3,668	2,604	1,937	1,250	4,003	5,719	5,874	7,584	7,588	7,529	6,549	9,546
Cattle:													
Argentina .....	276	211	138	5	99	371	271	128	92	305	575	315	47
Colombia .....	3,884	580	29	2,654	2,625	105	3,344	235	105	96	192	107	139
Mexico .....	2,333	2,703	6,041	28	1	3,227	296	3,339	4,165	3,332	4,499	5,318	6,273
Peru .....	49	52	166	40	66	297	134	232	---	177	378	686	354
Other .....	656	484	166	59	31	34	77	71	107	312	549	329	638
Total .....	7,198	4,030	6,540	2,786	2,822	4,034	4,122	4,005	4,469	4,222	6,193	6,755	7,451
Venezuela .....	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,035	1,053	2,600	2,036	2,112	977	1,373

Continued--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 26.--U.S. exports of selected agricultural commodities to selected LAFTA countries, P.L. 480 programs and commercial shipments, calendar years 1955-67 1/--Continued

Type of shipment and commodity	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
-- 1,000 dollars --													
Total-Continued:													
Dried peas:													
Brazil .....	150	20	85	441	235	392	408	143	85	1,121	68	53	424
Peru .....	11	23	135	88	52	74	90	233	324	270	316	220	504
Other .....	199	163	77	73	22	54	600	108	168	666	380	249	110
Total .....	360	206	297	602	309	520	1,098	484	577	2,057	764	522	1,038
Venezuela .....	1,550	1,325	1,339	1,550	1,828	1,181	1,522	1,750	1,871	2,344	1,493	2,014	2,237
Dried beans:													
Mexico .....	1,665	1,592	1,333	5,785	6,985	4,365	1,777	513	1,967	1,774	323	1,077	1,053
Colombia .....	1	19	1	1	1	4	247	5	9	541	105	8	103
Brazil .....	---	6	---	1	1,066	1	---	1,709	8	429	126	---	328
Other .....	20	15	55	9	14	39	10	10	13	39	92	96	546
Total .....	1,686	1,632	1,389	5,796	8,066	4,409	2,034	2,239	1,997	2,783	646	1,181	2,030
Venezuela .....	490	557	627	588	1,353	1,774	4,068	2,136	3,126	2,285	2,123	3,596	3,044

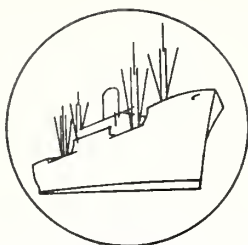
1/ Data on LAFTA exclude Bolivia and Venezuela.

2/ Mostly all under barter.

3/ Includes a small amount under Mutual Security/A.I.D. programs.

4/ Mostly under Mutual Security/A.I.D. programs.

5/ P.L. 480 exceeds total due to differences in reporting.



## SPECIAL in this issue

---

### AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY; CALENDAR YEARS 1966 AND 1967

by  
Joseph R. Corley <sup>1/</sup>

Total trade of the European Economic Community reached a record \$111 billion in 1967. Slightly more than half was made up of exports, giving the EEC a favorable trade balance of \$1.2 billion, solely to the credit of West Germany (table 27). The imports of the remaining five countries exceeded exports, although the trade balance of Belgium-Luxembourg was nearly even. Imports of France, Italy, and the Netherlands exceeded exports by more than \$1 billion each.

Agricultural trade of the EEC totaled \$18.7 billion, 17 percent of total trade. Imports accounting for more than two-thirds of agricultural trade were valued at \$12.5 billion, slightly below the record imports in 1966. Exports continued to increase, and reached \$6.2 billion in 1967, 7 percent higher than the 1966 value. The increase in exports more than offset the decline in imports.

The principal agricultural commodities imported in 1967 were meats and preparations, maize (corn), fruits, nuts and preparations, vegetables and preparations, coffee, animal feeds, and oilseeds. The major export items were meats and preparations, dairy products, fruits, nuts and preparations, beverages (undistilled), and crude vegetable materials.

Intra-Community imports (imports from other EEC countries) of agricultural products reached \$3,472 million in 1967 and comprised 28 percent of total agricultural imports, up from 25 percent in 1966 and 18 percent in 1960. At the same time, the share of imports from the United States declined to 12 percent in 1967 from 13 percent in 1960, although total imports from the United States were up 35 percent. Imports of farm products from the rest of the world were 25 percent higher than in 1960, while the share of these other countries declined to 60 percent in 1967 from 69 percent in 1960. Total agricultural imports of the EEC have increased 144 percent since 1960. Of that increase, the imports from the EEC increased 125 percent (fig. 5).

The EEC countries have improved their trade importance to each other, relative to that of the other world countries. From the outset, the European Common Market's agricultural policy was oriented toward bringing the EEC to a greater degree of self-sufficiency by improving farm income and increasing farm production through increased efficiency. To achieve this, the EEC's agricultural commission, beginning in 1962, instituted a system of variable levies on imported agricultural commodities that were competitive with those produced in the EEC. These included rice, grains, pork, beef, veal,

---

<sup>1/</sup> International Economist, Trade Statistics and Analysis Branch, Foreign Development and Trade Division, Economic Research Service.

Table 27.--Total and agricultural trade of the EEC, calendar year 1967

Country	Total trade <u>1/</u>			Agricultural trade <u>2/</u>		
	Imports	Exports	Balance	Imports	Exports	Balance
-- Million dollars --						
Belgium-Luxembourg .....	7,156	7,038	-118	1,222	666	-556
France .....	12,410	11,388	-1,022	2,614	1,858	-756
West Germany .....	17,349	21,736	+4,387	4,632	679	-3,953
Italy .....	9,708	8,705	-1,003	2,607	998	-1,609
Netherlands .....	8,341	7,289	-1,052	1,451	1,994	543
Total .....	54,964	56,156	+1,192	12,526	6,195	-6,331

1/ Main Economic Indicators, OECD, March 1968.

2/ United Nations data.

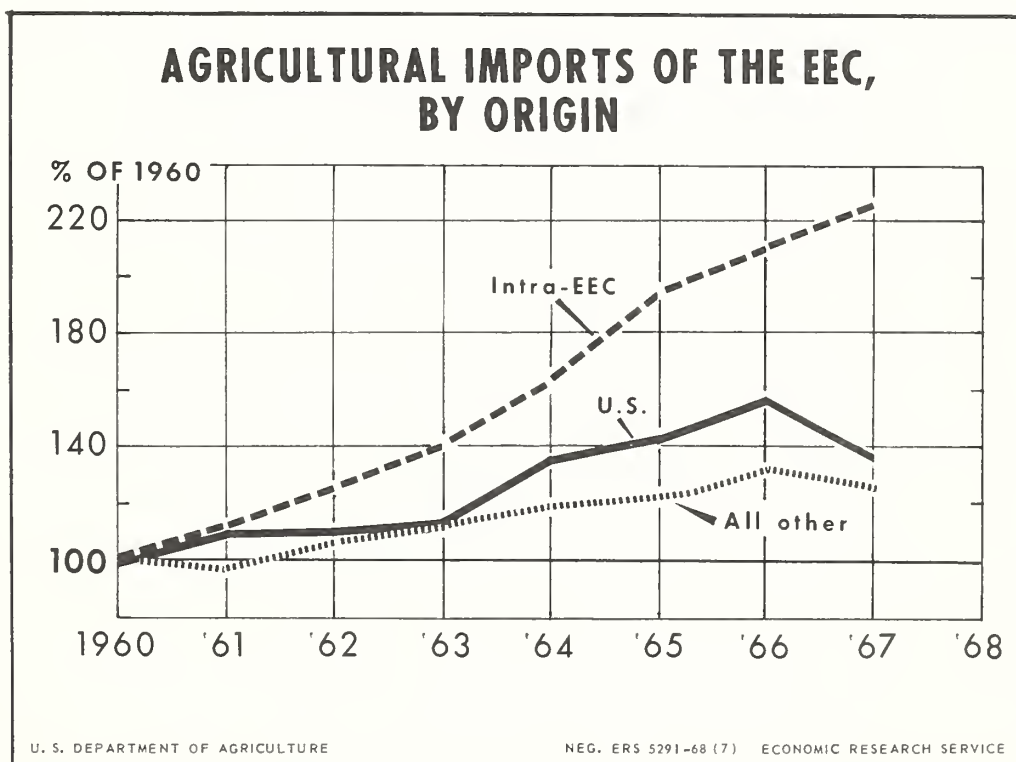


Figure 5



poultry and eggs, and dairy products. The import levies are designed to increase the cost or the import value to prevent foreign products from entering the Common Market at a lower price than the internal selling price. These import levies may be adjusted in accordance with the changes in domestic prices of the EEC.

For instance, the threshold price, used as a basis for calculating the levy on imported grains, is fixed at a level that will bring the selling price of imported grains up to the level of the target price in the region of the Community with the least adequate domestic supplies. (Target prices are fixed before the winter sowing and come into force at the beginning of the marketing season for that crop. Countries can determine target prices for separate regions when the difference between the selling price in the region and the overall target price exceeds 5 percent). The minimum import price for pig meat, eggs, and poultry coming from non-Community countries is referred to as the sluice gate price. 2/

While the Community policy permitted each EEC country to apply levies to imports from EEC countries as well as third countries at the outset, provisions were made to gradually eliminate the internal EEC levies and eventually bring about a common pricing system among the EEC countries. Under this provision, grains, pork, poultry products, and eggs imported among EEC countries became duty-free in July 1967, rice in September 1967, and dairy products and beef and veal in April 1968.

Among the principal commodities subject to the EEC import levies, the share of dairy products imported from EEC countries has risen steadily and substantially since 1962 (table 29). Whereas the EEC had provided 55 percent of its imports of dairy products in 1962, the share increased to 73 percent in 1967. Imports of meat and meat products (including poultry) remained relatively stable from 1962 through 1966, but rose about 4 percentage points to 44 percent in 1967. The U.S. share of corn imports by the EEC was substantial from 1962 through 1967, although a marked drop occurred in 1967. From 1962 through 1966, the U.S. share of EEC corn imports rose from 45 to 54 percent, but declined to 41 percent in 1967. A prime factor causing this decline, however, was the reduction in U.S. corn exports in 1967. In addition, world supplies were up; this was reflected in the increased world share of EEC corn imports in 1967, which rose from 33 percent in 1966 to 47 percent in 1967. Before 1967, the world share had been on the decline, falling from 54 percent in 1962 to 33 percent in 1966. Efforts toward self-sufficiency in corn production in the EEC contributed to a rising share of the EEC's corn imports originating within the EEC, as evidenced by the rising share from 2 percent in 1962 to 14 percent in 1965 and 12 percent in 1967.

Production of the principal farm commodities that fell under the EEC levy system has expanded (table 28). Among the feed grains, France and Italy are the leading corn producers. Even though France's corn production dropped slightly from 1966, it was 40 percent above the 1960-64 average. Italian corn production has shown a slight increase over the 1960-64 average. Due to the locational disadvantage of the Italian farmer to the EEC market, Italy continues to receive a concessional subsidy from its corn exports to encourage larger production and trade with the other EEC countries. Oats and barley production has expanded considerably -- oat production in 1967 was 9 percent higher than the 1960-64 average, while 1967 barley production leaped 47 percent above the 1960-64 average.

With the increased feed grain production in the EEC, the demand for feed grains and feed ingredients has also grown, as evidenced by the substantial rise in production of animal products. Total meat production has expanded in each of the countries, so that the 1967 EEC total of over 20 million pounds was 10 percent above the 1961-65 average

---

2/ Agriculture in the Common Market, Community Topics 21, European Community Information Service, Washington, D.C.

Table 28.--Production of selected commodities in the EEC, average 1960-64, annual 1966-67

Country and calendar year	Meat <u>1/</u>	Lard	Milk	Rice	Rye	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Barley
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	1,000 m.t.	1,000 m.t.	1,000 m.t.	1,000 m.t.	1,000 m.t.	1,000 m.t.
Belgium-Luxembourg:									
Average 1960-64 <u>2/</u>	1,024	45	8,664	---	145	842	---	455	478
1966	1,124	52	8,823	---	83	689	---	324	523
1967 <u>3/</u>	1,220	59	8,934	---	98	888	---	410	670
France:									
Average 1960-64 <u>2/</u>	6,910	155	54,162	121	373	11,746	2,625	2,620	6,239
1966	7,331	168	55,422	100	356	11,297	4,331	2,578	7,421
1967 <u>3/</u>	7,696	181	57,775	115	362	14,383	3,679	2,758	9,724
West Germany:									
Average 1960-64 <u>2/</u>	6,584	570	45,368	---	3,225	4,731	39	2,211	3,433
1966	6,852	596	47,084	---	2,696	4,533	127	2,340	3,869
1967 <u>3/</u>	7,010	617	47,872	---	3,162	5,819	196	2,718	4,734
Italy:									
Average 1960-64 <u>2/</u>	2,449	45	4/21,872	635	89	8,261	3,732	525	266
1966	2,545	45	4/22,826	616	83	9,406	3,510	477	253
1967 <u>3/</u>	2,658	47	4/24,046	780	82	9,564	3,830	556	295
The Netherlands:									
Average 1960-64 <u>2/</u>	1,573	35	15,597	---	354	583	---	425	374
1966	1,764	39	15,952	---	190	597	---	357	416
1967 <u>3/</u>	1,876	42	16,634	---	239	739	---	365	447
Total EEC:									
Average 1960-64 <u>2/</u>	18,540	850	145,663	756	4,186	26,163	6,396	6,236	10,790
1966	19,616	900	150,107	716	3,408	26,522	7,968	6,076	12,482
1967 <u>3/</u>	20,460	946	154,261	895	3,943	31,393	7,705	6,807	15,870

1/ Includes beef, veal, lamb, mutton, goat, and horse meat. 2/ Meat, lard, and milk production are shown for average 1961-65. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Includes sheep and goat milk.

Source: World Agricultural Production and Trade, FAS, U.S. Dept. Agri., monthly issues, March, April, May, and June 1968.

Table 29.--Imports of selected variable levy products by the EEC, calendar years 1962-67 and percentage change since 1962, by origin

Origin and commodity	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
-- <u>1,000 dollars</u> --						
EEC:						
Meat and preps. ...	181,442	259,620	402,484	400,064	421,502	489,034
Dairy products ...	232,162	252,793	251,500	330,469	377,484	419,545
Corn .....	5,818	29,736	59,574	103,125	98,823	76,888
United States:						
Meat and preps. ...	71,217	48,155	73,753	71,155	67,888	54,844
Dairy products ...	5,403	18,334	51,704	38,202	12,786	1,967
Corn .....	168,204	237,394	266,762	379,953	412,947	269,709
Other World:						
Meat and preps. ...	211,230	356,736	715,227	531,164	575,901	575,866
Dairy products ...	187,203	184,877	142,270	162,433	166,408	156,131
Corn .....	201,427	291,324	220,023	244,032	253,151	299,062
Total:						
Meat and preps. ...	463,889	664,511	1,191,464	1,002,383	1,065,291	1,119,744
Dairy products ...	424,768	456,004	445,474	531,104	556,678	577,643
Corn .....	375,449	505,937	546,359	727,110	764,921	645,659
-- <u>Percentage distribution</u> --						
EEC:						
Meat and preps. ...	39.1	39.1	33.8	39.9	39.6	43.7
Dairy products ...	54.7	55.4	56.5	62.2	67.8	72.6
Corn .....	1.5	5.9	10.9	14.2	12.9	11.9
United States:						
Meat and preps. ...	15.4	7.2	6.2	7.1	6.4	4.9
Dairy products ...	1.3	4.0	11.6	7.2	2.3	0.3
Corn .....	44.8	47.0	48.8	52.3	54.0	41.2
Other World:						
Meat and preps. ...	45.5	53.7	60.0	53.0	54.0	51.4
Dairy products ...	44.1	40.5	31.9	30.6	29.9	27.1
Corn .....	53.6	57.6	40.3	33.5	33.1	46.9





Table 31.--European Economic Community: Agricultural imports, by commodity groups and origins, calendar years 1966 and 1967

Year and commodity groups	Origin of imports 1/									
	United States	EEC-AOC	EFTA	LAFTA	Other Africa	Other Asia	EEC	Other	Total	
-- 1,000 dollars (c.i.f.) --										
1967										
Animals and animal products .....	86,088	23,881	416,634	272,172	120,634	140,893	1,243,545	936,582	3,240,429	
Grains and preparations .....	483,150	7,873	79,238	300,447	32,719	6,101	426,063	260,325	1,595,916	
Fruits and nuts .....	70,632	167,909	7,541	141,672	137,909	85,394	425,211	400,262	1,436,530	
Vegetables .....	16,282	17,732	21,002	6,256	106,990	96,743	407,746	124,335	797,086	
Sugar and honey .....	3,957	63,826	3,774	10,577	8,491	3,686	38,025	25,088	157,424	
Coffee, tea, and cocoa .....	2,572	257,473	3,136	300,879	162,396	68,796	49,811	143,047	988,110	
Animal feeds 2/ .....	218,813	29,801	54,437	211,960	50,216	35,360	140,584	38,029	779,200	
Fats and oils .....	40,323	94,640	17,742	53,850	18,531	48,035	113,737	123,721	510,579	
Tobacco, unmanufactured .....	154,422	6,806	4,511	28,216	16,165	39,796	36,426	93,034	379,376	
Oilseeds, etc. ....	340,734	80,614	6,562	28,822	111,713	101,441	18,531	80,137	768,554	
Cotton .....	90,507	38,501	173	155,748	121,125	45,256	8,903	147,087	607,300	
Other .....	25,285	97,137	77,515	29,536	75,933	301,802	563,393	95,198	1,265,799	
Total .....	1,532,764	886,193	692,265	1,540,136	962,822	973,303	3,471,974	2,466,845	12,526,302	
1966										
Animals and animal products .....	121,597	24,955	428,837	319,616	157,456	169,785	1,094,849	1,034,235	3,351,330	
Grains and preparations .....	714,812	12,937	63,449	322,885	16,225	17,383	403,337	196,623	1,747,651	
Fruits and nuts .....	73,421	178,678	6,772	140,819	140,893	77,785	397,253	390,633	1,406,254	
Vegetables .....	20,409	14,964	20,049	9,929	91,985	89,123	403,668	142,166	792,293	
Sugar and honey .....	3,663	73,634	2,717	11,960	4,161	3,972	46,033	26,237	172,377	
Coffee, tea, and cocoa .....	2,183	232,913	2,594	276,927	165,458	60,233	42,058	157,460	939,826	
Animal feeds 2/ .....	209,481	25,630	44,510	239,611	50,930	41,715	138,611	36,750	787,238	
Fats and oils .....	54,119	92,896	18,333	59,108	46,193	53,164	101,688	68,558	494,059	
Tobacco, unmanufactured .....	128,821	7,186	2,849	28,675	23,350	31,366	30,728	96,787	349,762	
Oilseeds, etc. ....	346,024	83,834	11,485	18,875	149,366	130,488	17,404	75,473	832,949	
Cotton .....	79,307	33,868	555	188,348	118,985	56,552	8,595	144,937	631,147	
Other .....	27,195	174,790	76,821	29,271	90,105	331,438	550,659	103,088	1,383,367	
Total .....	1,781,032	956,285	678,971	1,646,024	1,055,107	1,063,004	3,234,883	2,472,947	12,888,253	

1/ See explanation of tables on page 68.

2/ Excludes feed grains, which are included under grains and preparations.



Table 32.--European Economic Community: Agricultural imports by commodity groups, origin, and country of destination, calendar year 1967

Destination and commodity groups	Origin of imports 1/										Other	Total
	United States	EEC-AOC	EFTA	LAFTA	Other		EEC	Asia				
					Africa	EEC						
	-- 1,000 dollars (c.i.f.) --											
Belgium-Luxembourg												
Animals and animal products	4,929	575	42,006	37,390	4,609	7,151	107,647	86,827			291,134	
Grains and preparations	76,030	1	7,294	43,000	7,021	1,676	81,227	26,385			242,634	
Fruits and nuts	14,588	768	1,010	11,659	8,337	7,024	35,861	22,633			101,880	
Vegetables	1,028	100	1,258	550	2,053	8,172	38,964	7,153			59,278	
Sugar and honey	1,135	90	133	398	1,046	209	2,946	2,117			8,074	
Coffee, tea, and cocoa	791	9,130	644	29,012	3,688	6,973	23,878	9,299			83,415	
Animal feeds 2/	16,262	310	5,425	30,657	4,533	2,289	23,493	7,241			90,210	
Fats and oils	1,477	3,996	667	3,392	39	3,139	23,701	3,411			39,822	
Tobacco, unmanufactured	13,017	342	397	3,627	3,506	7,873	9,439	6,383			44,584	
Oilseeds, etc.	30,868	80	243	1,088	8,565	6,916	1,157	3,229			52,146	
Cotton	4,328	4,076	77	7,058	4,979	2,027	1,536	10,168			34,249	
Other	1,322	3,845	15,728	1,175	5,791	32,329	108,132	6,333			174,655	
Total	165,775	23,313	74,883	169,006	54,166	85,778	457,980	191,181			1,222,082	
France												
Animals and animal products	26,311	17,358	63,972	48,298	37,325	25,629	194,623	218,573			632,089	
Grains and preparations	56,339	4,296	1,638	19,445	5,547	1,395	27,513	15,228			131,401	
Fruits and nuts	18,350	134,386	1,004	9,438	79,287	13,506	51,435	82,424			389,830	
Vegetables	2,421	17,198	1,309	1,384	75,356	2,964	67,582	32,516			200,730	
Sugar and honey	674	61,493	139	3,202	1,525	1,171	1,072	4,269			73,545	
Coffee, tea, and cocoa	426	140,738	242	39,275	7,995	17,114	5,271	9,897			220,958	
Animal feeds 2/	59,339	22,143	10,085	25,194	3,269	1,108	21,781	7,361			150,280	
Fats and oils	5,603	63,484	1,315	10,934	7,558	2,654	31,167	3,892			126,607	
Tobacco, unmanufactured	4,990	6,194	16	9,721	544	2,502	216	15,408			39,591	
Oilseeds, etc.	17,288	70,402	7	780	39,052	8,557	1,601	11,363			149,050	
Cotton	21,809	30,365	17	33,476	20,149	18,379	1,825	34,962			160,982	
Other	6,584	73,347	17,816	9,958	37,956	87,337	87,848	17,779			338,625	
Total	220,134	641,404	97,560	211,106	315,564	182,316	491,934	453,671			2,613,689	
West Germany												
Animals and animal products	32,916	425	121,623	52,712	24,630	46,436	477,501	161,549			917,792	
Grains and preparations	128,267	1,687	57,356	36,533	12,807	1,564	236,805	95,766			570,785	
Fruits and nuts	20,413	6,045	4,306	80,464	42,823	49,867	298,132	240,135			742,185	
Vegetables	8,967	89	7,820	1,917	17,070	69,404	256,366	56,639			418,272	
Sugar and honey	957	485	192	6,160	851	1,408	23,372	9,974			43,399	
Coffee, tea, and cocoa	24	47,932	184	112,931	69,339	12,506	9,654	99,276			351,846	
Animal feeds 2/	67,827	7,196	27,429	82,215	33,555	24,837	33,915	12,665			289,639	
Fats and oils	8,893	14,378	8,994	22,952	2,707	20,896	20,457	40,473			139,750	
Tobacco, unmanufactured	106,149	266	16	10,061	3,704	26,874	7,003	60,047			214,120	
Oilseeds, etc.	178,135	722	3,552	12,179	27,464	46,888	5,177	11,570			285,687	
Cotton	21,118	955	12	58,316	43,841	12,424	---	46,193			182,859	
Other	8,390	12,769	31,336	8,387	17,362	98,463	253,689	45,682			476,078	
Total	582,056	92,949	262,820	484,827	296,153	411,567	1,622,071	879,969			4,632,412	

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Table 32.---European Economic Community: Agricultural imports by commodity groups, origin, and country of destination, calendar year 1967--Continued

Destination and commodity groups	Origin of imports <sup>1/</sup>									
	United States	EEC-AOC	EFTA	LAFTA	Other Africa	Other Asia	EEC	Other	Total	
-- 1,000 dollars (c.i.f.) --										
<u>Italy</u>										
Animals and animal products .....	10,358	5,450	164,005	101,045	51,963	55,466	382,350	442,628	1,213,265	
Grains and preparations .....	66,157	305	9,915	162,775	2,478	727	35,989	101,759	380,105	
Fruits and nuts .....	3,107	24,943	456	19,212	1,404	1,802	22,078	75,587	75,587	
Vegetables .....	2,319	242	5,649	1,492	7,212	3,654	18,704	14,995	54,267	
Sugar and honey .....	150	16	35	333	580	38	2,962	3,410	7,524	
Coffee, tea, and cocoa .....	740	32,813	591	67,858	15,872	9,489	2,108	11,111	140,582	
Animal feeds <sup>2/</sup> .....	20,977	17	2,904	19,104	2,495	252	33,146	5,952	84,847	
Fats and oils .....	10,381	8,266	3,329	9,177	7,074	9,021	22,657	62,964	132,869	
Tobacco, unmanufactured .....	6,183	---	3,932	305	30	123	---	8,438	19,011	
Oilseeds, etc. ....	57,802	6,663	1,997	10,944	27,078	9,376	6,606	47,837	168,303	
Cotton .....	39,931	969	61	37,610	36,144	5,641	2,301	49,319	171,976	
Other .....	4,185	4,168	4,726	5,901	7,294	62,475	57,022	12,541	158,312	
Total .....	222,290	83,851	197,601	435,757	159,624	158,065	566,429	783,032	2,606,649	
<u>The Netherlands</u>										
Animals and animal products .....	11,573	73	25,028	32,728	2,106	6,210	81,424	27,007	186,149	
Grains and preparations .....	156,357	1,585	3,035	38,693	4,865	739	44,529	21,188	270,991	
Fruits and nuts .....	14,174	1,767	765	20,900	6,059	13,195	37,198	32,989	127,047	
Vegetables .....	1,547	102	4,966	913	5,299	12,550	26,130	13,031	64,538	
Sugar and honey .....	1,042	1,742	3,276	483	4,488	859	7,674	5,317	24,881	
Coffee, tea, and cocoa .....	590	26,860	1,474	51,803	65,502	22,715	8,898	13,467	191,309	
Animal feeds <sup>2/</sup> .....	54,408	135	8,594	54,791	6,365	6,875	28,249	4,808	164,225	
Fats and oils .....	13,969	4,516	3,437	7,396	1,152	12,326	15,756	12,979	71,531	
Tobacco, unmanufactured .....	24,084	4	149	4,502	8,382	2,424	19,768	2,757	62,070	
Oilseeds, etc. ....	56,641	2,747	763	3,831	9,555	29,703	3,990	6,137	113,367	
Cotton .....	3,321	2,137	5	19,288	16,011	6,785	3,241	6,446	57,234	
Other .....	4,803	3,008	7,908	4,114	7,531	21,197	56,702	12,866	118,129	
Total .....	342,509	44,675	59,402	239,441	137,314	135,577	333,560	158,993	1,451,471	

<sup>1/</sup> See explanation of tables on page 68.

<sup>2/</sup> Excludes feed grains, which are included under grains and preparations.

Meat imports including poultry totaled \$1,120 million in 1967, 5 percent more than in 1966. Fresh, chilled, or frozen meats totaled \$993 million and accounted for the largest share of meat imports. Beef and veal imports were nearly \$484 million, pork was \$208 million, and poultry totaled \$139 million. Intra-Community imports were 44 percent of total imports and amounted to \$436 million. The Netherlands exported most of the fresh meat to the other EEC countries in 1967, supplying about 46 percent of the intra-Community imports of beef and veal, and about four-fifths (78 percent) of the fresh poultry.

Imports from the United States totaled \$51 million. Two-thirds of the fresh meat imports from the United States were fresh edible offals (variety meats). Among other third countries, Argentina and Denmark were large suppliers. Nearly three-fourths of the fresh meat imports from Argentina were beef and veal, while two-thirds of the fresh meats from Denmark were beef and veal.

Intra-Community imports of dairy products, mainly from France and the Netherlands, accounted for 73 percent of total dairy product imports. Switzerland and Denmark were the largest non-EEC sources, supplying mainly cheese and curd. Dairy imports from the United States were valued at less than \$1 million.

The EEC's live animal imports reached \$443 million in 1967, 11 percent higher than in 1966. Cattle and hogs accounted for the largest portion. Intra-Community imports of cattle and hogs totaled \$131 million, 30 percent of the animal imports by the EEC countries. Austria and Denmark were also large suppliers. Live animal imports from the United States amounted to only 1 percent of total live animal imports.

Grains and preparations.--West Germany was the major importer of grains and preparations, followed by Italy and the Netherlands. The United States was the principal supplier. In 1967, imports from the United States totaled \$483 million, down 32 percent from 1966. Feed grains accounted for 73 percent of the imports from the United States, and wheat and flour imports, 22 percent. Rice and other grain preparations accounted for the remaining 5 percent.

Intra-Community trade in grains and preparations increased in 1967 to \$426 million from \$403 million in 1966, with France supplying two-thirds of the total. EEC imports of feed grains from France -- mostly barley and corn -- totaled \$202 million.

West German imports of feed grains reached \$570 million in 1967, with the EEC and the United States the principal suppliers.

EEC imports of grains and preparations from third countries, excluding the United States, totaled \$687 million. Of this total, LAFTA countries -- notably Argentina -- supplied grains and preparations valued at \$300 million in 1967.

Total imports of grains and preparations by the European Economic Community declined 9 percent to \$1,596 million in 1967. While imports from third countries declined 13 percent in 1967 from 1966, intra-Community imports rose 6 percent. The common grain price, reached in July 1967 (with the exception of the special concession to Italy) probably assisted the continual growth in the intra-Community trade of the EEC.

Fruits and nuts.--Fruits and nuts, with imports valued at \$1,437 million in 1967, ranked as the third largest commodity group imported by the EEC. Intra-Community trade, totaling \$426 million, accounted for the largest share of the total -- 30 percent, compared with 28 percent in 1966. Italy accounted for \$298 million, or 70 percent of the 1967 total. Among the third country suppliers, imports from Spain totaled \$179 million. Imports from the Associated Overseas Countries (EEC-AOC) totaled \$168 million, and imports from the European Associates (Greece and Turkey) were valued at \$99 million.

Citrus fruits accounted for 27 percent of total fruits and nuts imported. Oranges and tangerines came principally from Spain, Morocco, Israel, Algeria, and South Africa. Italy, the United States, Israel, and Spain were principal suppliers of lemons and grapefruit. Banana imports totaled \$265 million and originated from Latin America and the EEC Associated Overseas Countries. Martinique, a Latin American country, was the major AOC supplier. Intra-Community imports of apples totaled \$82 million; Italy and France were the principal exporters. Total apple imports in 1967 were valued at \$128 million.

Of total preserved fruit imports, 28 percent originated within the EEC; the United States ranked second, supplying 14 percent. Japan was the major Asian source, accounting for EEC imports totaling nearly \$8 million. Israel supplied \$7 million of the EEC's preserved fruit imports.

Vegetables.--Imports of vegetables by the EEC totaled \$797 million, slightly higher than in 1966. More than half originated from within the EEC, primarily the Netherlands and Italy. Vegetable imports from the Netherlands by the other five EEC countries totaled \$207 million, compared with \$195 million in 1966. The Netherlands has become a major supplier of vegetables (mostly fresh vegetables) for the EEC as well as other Western European countries. Italy and Belgium-Luxembourg were also large suppliers. In addition to EEC intra-Community trade, imports from Morocco, Taiwan, and Thailand boosted the share supplied by the Other African and Asian Countries. Vegetable imports by the EEC from the U.S. totaled \$16 million, 2 percent of total vegetable imports. Over half (\$9 million) were dry leguminous vegetables (dried peas and beans).

Of total vegetables imported by the EEC, four-fifths were fresh vegetables. Imports of fresh tomatoes alone totaled \$129 million, with the Netherlands and Morocco the principal sources.

Sugar and honey.--Sugar and honey imports by the EEC accounted for only 1 percent of total agricultural imports in 1967, with the bulk of the total being sugar (90 percent). The Associated Overseas Countries were the major source, supplying nearly half of the EEC's sugar imports. Intra-Community trade in refined sugar totaled \$25 million, or about two-thirds of the intra-Community trade in sugar and honey. Eastern Europe and Latin America accounted for much of the remainder. Sugar imports from Cuba accounted for about 5 percent of the EEC sugar imports.

Coffee, tea, and cocoa.--Imports of coffee by the EEC countries, totaling \$686 million, originated primarily in Latin American countries. Among the LAFTA members, Brazil supplied coffee imports valued at \$163 million; and Colombia, imports valued at \$80 million. El Salvador and Guatemala were the major Central American Common Market (CACM) countries supplying coffee to the EEC. Coffee imports from the African AOC totaled \$141 million. Imports from the Ivory Coast -- the largest African source -- were valued at \$54 million.

Cocoa imports by the EEC were valued at \$258 million in 1967. The EEC-AOC countries of Africa supplied cocoa to the EEC valued at \$113 million, nearly half of the total cocoa imports. The Ivory Coast and Cameroon were the two main suppliers, contributing \$98 million, or 87 percent of the African AOC total.

Imports of tea and mate totaled \$44 million in 1967 and were principally from Asian origins. Ceylon, India, and Indonesia were the main suppliers. Combined, these countries accounted for nearly 72 percent of the EEC's tea and mate imports.

Animal feeds.--Animal feed imports by the EEC were valued at \$779 million in 1967, about the same as in 1966. Animal feeds exclude corn, oats, barley, and sorghum grains, but include hay fodder, straw, vegetable products, brans, oil cake and meal, meat and fish meal fodder, food and feed wastes, waste of other vegetable products, and beet pulp.



The United States was the major source of animal feeds in 1967, accounting for 28 percent of the EEC's total animal feed imports. Oil cake and meal were the principal U.S. animal feed products imported, accompanied by sizable quantities of food waste products and beet pulp. West Germany and the Netherlands accounted for more than half the total receipts from the United States.

Animal feed imports from LAFTA countries totaled \$212 million. Oil cake and meal, and meat and fish meal were the major animal feeds imported from LAFTA. Argentina and Brazil accounted for 93 percent of LAFTA shipments of animal feeds to the EEC. Peru, a major processor and exporter of fish meal, supplied the EEC with fish meal valued at \$71 million in 1967.

Fats and oils.--Imports of fats and oils by the EEC totaled \$511 million in 1967, 3 percent higher than in 1966. Intra-Community imports, the major source of fat and oil imports, totaled \$114 million -- 12 percent higher than in 1966. Most of the increase in the intra-Community trade is due to the increase in the rising production of cattle and hogs in the EEC countries. Hog numbers rose 1 percent from 1966 to 1967, but by early 1968 -- at 41 million head -- they were 7 percent higher than in 1967. Production of animal fats has increased with the rise in hog slaughter.

Other origins of fats and oils (totaling \$124 million in "other" column in tables 31 and 32) included Eastern Europe, with EEC imports totaling \$56 million, and Other Europe -- notably Spain -- with EEC imports totaling \$39 million. Fat and oil imports (c.i.f. value) from the United States were \$40 million, compared with \$94 million from the EEC-AOC countries. Tallow was the major import from the United States. Peanut oil imports from Senegal, valued at \$51 million, accounted for the largest AOC share. Imports of sunflower seed oil from Eastern Europe totaled \$48 million, notably from Russia. Total EEC imports of vegetable oils were valued at \$498 million.

Tobacco.--Tobacco imports by the European Economic Community totaled \$379 million in 1967, 8 percent higher than in 1966. West Germany, by far the major buyer in 1967, imported tobacco valued at \$214 million -- 56 percent of the EEC's total tobacco imports.

The United States was the major source of EEC tobacco imports. Its share totaled \$154 million in 1967. The EEC-associated countries of Greece and Turkey supplied tobacco valued at \$63 million. Rhodesia was a major supplier prior to the United Nations sanctions imposed in late 1966. As a result, EEC imports of Rhodesian tobacco reached only \$7 million in 1967, compared with \$17 million in 1966 (table 33).

Imports of raw and manufactured tobacco by the EEC have continued to increase, reaching more than \$461 million in value in 1967 for a 28-percent increase over 1963. Imports of raw tobacco from the United States have increased more slowly, rising 23 percent since 1963. Increased overseas supplies, higher taxes, the increased use of lower quality tobacco mixtures in filter cigarettes, and changes in other manufacturing procedures have tended to reduce the demand for more expensive U.S. tobaccos.

Oilseeds.--Imports of oilseeds by the European Economic Community totaled \$769 million in 1967, 8 percent lower than in 1966. Much of the decline occurred in imports from Other African Countries, which dropped to \$112 million in 1967 from \$149 million in 1966. In addition, declines occurred in imports from Other Asian Countries and in those from the United States. However, the declines in imports from the United States were slight -- only \$5 million.

Soybeans in 1967 accounted for 93 percent of oilseed imports from the United States. West Germany, Italy, and the Netherlands were the major markets.



Table 33.--Tobacco imports by the EEC, calendar years 1962-67

Origin	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
-- <u>Metric tons</u> --						
United States .....	66,927	69,650	67,492	72,279	75,070	86,089
Rhodesia <u>1/</u> .....	22,866	23,371	26,762	29,776	21,395	11,597
Greece .....	30,878	21,455	26,692	29,883	32,184	31,393
Turkey .....	25,001	10,127	9,087	8,404	13,753	13,709
Total .....	145,672	124,603	130,033	140,342	142,402	142,783
Total imports .....	273,219	263,586	274,730	277,206	283,545	301,008

1/ Beginning in 1965, United Nations data showed Rhodesia, Zambia, and Malawi as separate countries. These were combined in 1965-67 to maintain comparability with earlier years when they were shown as one country -- Rhodesia and Nyasaland. In 1967, EEC tobacco imports from Rhodesia were 6,924 metric tons.

Source: United Nations.

Among the African countries, imports of peanuts from Nigeria totaled \$56 million, while the AOC countries of Senegal and Niger together accounted for \$64 million.

Cotton.--Total imports by the EEC amounted to \$607 million in 1967, 4 percent below 1966. Imports of cotton originated primarily in the LAFTA countries. Brazil (\$68 million), Mexico (\$49 million), and Peru (\$24 million) were the principal LAFTA suppliers. Among the countries included in "Other" (where EEC cotton imports valued at \$147 million originated), Turkey and the Soviet Union were major suppliers. Imports from Turkey totaled \$75 million, while imports from the Soviet Union were valued at \$36 million.

EEC cotton imports from the United States totaled \$91 million in 1967, 14 percent higher than in 1966. The U.S. share of cotton imports by the EEC rose to 14 percent in 1967 from 13 percent in 1966. The increased EEC imports of cotton textiles from developing countries such as Hong Kong, Taiwan, and India have reduced their demands on world raw cotton supplies. In addition, the steady rise in the use of synthetic substitutes has dulled the demand for cotton. The static economic conditions in the EEC countries in 1967 further slowed mill activity there. EEC imports of textiles and products were at a 5-year low in 1967 (table 34).

Other.--Imports of products classified as "other" in tables 31 and 32 totaled \$1,266 million, with \$563 million or 44 percent originating within the EEC. These products include such items as spices, food preparations (sauces, soups, yeast, etc.), non-alcoholic and alcoholic beverages, rubber, vegetable fibers, plants, seeds, flowers, essential oils, and starches. Imports of crude vegetable materials -- such as plants, seeds, and flowers -- totaled \$375 million; imports of alcoholic beverages amounted to \$280 million; and rubber imports totaled \$184 million. West Germany was the largest importer of these commodities, with 53 percent originating within the Community.

Table 34.--EEC imports of tobacco manufactures and textiles, by country, calendar years 1963-67

Commodity and year	France	Belgium-Luxembourg	Netherlands	West Germany	Italy	Total EEC
-- Million dollars --						
Tobacco, raw and manufactures						
1963 .....	50.7	36.9	60.0	166.1	45.5	359.2
1964 .....	49.7	44.7	74.8	179.8	38.6	387.6
1965 .....	50.1	49.6	80.8	192.1	25.2	397.8
1966 .....	55.7	48.3	80.3	212.4	27.8	424.5
1967 .....	57.7	57.0	88.7	218.5	39.4	461.3
Textiles and manufactures						
1963 .....	524.5	315.0	143.1	465.4	499.9	1,947.9
1964 .....	507.1	370.2	153.4	497.3	508.4	2,036.4
1965 .....	446.8	328.3	133.7	469.0	421.4	1,799.2
1966 .....	507.9	334.2	135.2	464.3	535.6	1,977.2
1967 .....	410.0	273.6	127.6	423.9	500.3	1,735.4

Source: Monthly Statistics, Statistical Office of the European Communities, Brussels, Belgium.

The share of "other" imports from the United States was small, only 2 percent of the total. However, these "other" products are not the type ordinarily exported from the United States. Many, such as rubber, are tropical products. Others, such as cut flowers and plants, are produced in quantity in the EEC and are not imported great distances.

#### Exports of Agricultural Products

The European Economic Community exported agricultural products valued at \$6,195 million in 1967, 7 percent higher than in 1966 (table 35). The Netherlands was the largest exporter of agricultural products, followed by France and Italy. Animals and animal products was the largest commodity group, with grains and preparations being the second most important.

Exports from the Netherlands totaled \$1,994 million in 1967 (tables 36 and 37). Animals and animal products accounted for 42 percent of the total value of agricultural exports from the Netherlands. The Netherlands is also a large supplier of vegetables; in 1967, such exports amounted to \$311 million and ranked second in value after animals and animal products. Coffee, tea, and cocoa exports ranked third.

The Netherlands is an important supplier of animal products and vegetables for the other EEC countries. In 1967, Dutch agricultural exports to the EEC accounted for 60 percent of their total exports of farm products. West Germany was the principal market for the Netherlands exports. EFTA countries, especially the United Kingdom, were also major recipients of animal products from the Netherlands. Fresh and frozen meats were the principal animal products exported from the Netherlands, followed by dairy products, notably milk and cream.

Table 35.--Agricultural exports of the EEC to selected destinations,  
calendar years 1960-67

Destination	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
-- <u>Million dollars</u> --								
United States .....	206	211	214	221	247	265	298	329
EEC .....	1,527	1,700	1,902	2,159	2,458	2,989	3,186	3,505
EFTA .....	759	792	841	941	1,030	1,102	1,060	1,132
EEC-AOC .....	335	348	290	255	269	282	251	244
LAFTA .....	17	23	30	24	23	26	46	61
Other .....	544	606	644	762	859	932	943	924
Total .....	3,388	3,680	3,921	4,362	4,886	5,596	5,784	6,195

Exports from France totaled \$1,858 million, 30 percent of total EEC exports. Shipments of grains and preparations totaled \$576 million, and animal products totaled \$544 million. The other EEC countries represented the major destination for French exports; in 1967, such shipments totaled \$989 million and accounted for 53 percent of total French agricultural exports. West Germany was France's largest EEC market. West German receipts of French grains totaled \$159 million, and imports of French animal products were valued at \$150 million. French exports to EFTA countries totaled \$287 million, with the United Kingdom and Switzerland each receiving about 43 percent of the total to EFTA countries.

Fruits and vegetables accounted for 61 percent of Italy's \$998 million worth of agricultural exports. Intra-Community shipments of fruits and vegetables moved principally to West Germany and France. Nevertheless, Italian fruit and nut exports to the remaining EEC countries totaled \$275 million. Exports of apples, citrus fruit, stone fruit, pears, and fresh grapes to the EEC totaled \$247 million, 87 percent of Italy's total exports of these fruits. EFTA countries received the largest share of Italy's exports to third countries. Switzerland was the principal EFTA market.

Agricultural exports from West Germany and Belgium-Luxembourg each totaled nearly \$700 million. Animals and animal products, totaling \$291 million from Belgium-Luxembourg and \$240 million from West Germany, were the principal commodities exported. Intra-Community exports accounted for the largest part of their total exports, and shipments to EFTA countries accounted for the largest share of their exports to third countries.

The United States is a relatively large market for EEC exports of farm products to third countries; such shipments totaled \$329 million in 1967, 10 percent higher than in 1966. Exports to the United States in 1967 had a total value greater than those to either the AOC countries, Eastern Europe, or Asian countries. But in terms of total exports of farm products, the U.S. share was only 5 percent.

EEC agricultural exports have increased 83 percent since 1960, for an average annual increase of 13 percent. Growth in intra-Community exports of farm products has been

Table 36.--European Economic Community: Agricultural exports, by commodity groups and destinations, calendar years 1966 and 1967

Year and commodity groups	Destination of exports 1/								
	United States	EEC-AOC	EFTA	COMECON	Other Europe	Other Asia	EEC	Other	Total
	-- 1,000 dollars (f.o.b.) --								
1967									
Animals and animal products	110,103	79,249	235,437	23,322	50,716	93,735	1,282,022	136,054	2,010,638
Grains and preparations	6,526	51,626	166,711	30,333	46,540	54,057	434,521	109,902	900,216
Fruits and nuts	9,157	4,976	156,846	28,711	11,602	2,011	412,186	9,736	635,225
Vegetables	29,601	20,725	140,345	3,172	15,087	14,256	411,181	24,264	658,631
Sugar and honey	3,277	25,883	12,187	592	1,688	10,562	37,895	9,301	101,385
Coffee, tea, and cocoa	22,901	1,016	41,937	1,569	7,187	13,638	49,723	10,188	148,159
Animal feeds 2/	1,247	3,322	40,033	9,959	6,413	4,825	138,775	9,331	223,905
Fats and oils	11,854	13,296	39,831	4,194	12,333	30,021	111,900	25,732	249,161
Tobacco, unmanufactured	89	58	6,987	577	436	24	18,380	31	26,582
Oilseeds, etc.	471	6,233	2,583	1,487	437	304	19,118	505	31,138
Cotton	24	70	8,031	1,052	1,012	262	23,643	233	34,327
Other	133,383	37,548	270,636	19,659	32,183	40,304	565,241	76,820	1,175,774
Total	328,633	244,001	1,131,564	124,628	135,635	263,993	3,504,585	412,097	6,195,141
1966									
Animals and animal products	108,310	78,142	229,478	22,778	42,930	81,086	1,104,774	135,224	1,802,722
Grains and preparations	5,200	47,727	157,962	126,443	40,522	36,339	391,039	73,589	878,821
Fruits and nuts	8,035	5,562	142,148	25,059	9,132	2,417	376,124	9,125	577,602
Vegetables	24,568	21,951	140,179	3,450	13,453	15,010	399,645	20,986	639,248
Sugar and honey	1,426	35,229	12,261	949	1,199	8,944	42,688	18,669	121,365
Coffee, tea, and cocoa	9,025	930	34,308	992	3,830	10,685	42,014	6,143	107,927
Animal feeds 2/	883	3,151	39,992	5,490	6,390	4,178	140,842	7,541	208,467
Fats and oils	12,358	16,945	42,859	3,343	14,424	27,938	96,435	26,381	240,683
Tobacco, unmanufactured	686	1	7,639	172	25	4	17,380	174	26,081
Oilseeds, etc.	746	7,012	4,659	1,121	469	246	18,517	1,241	34,011
Cotton	14	34	5,648	548	354	56	18,917	106	25,677
Other	127,248	34,328	243,230	18,105	28,145	33,892	538,096	98,018	1,121,062
Total	298,499	251,012	1,060,363	208,450	160,879	220,795	3,186,471	397,197	5,783,666

1/ See explanation of tables on page 68.

2/ Excludes feed grains, which are included under grains and preparations.



Table 37.--European Economic Community: Agricultural exports, by commodity groups, origin, and country or region of destination, calendar year 1967

Origin and commodity groups	Destination of exports 1/									
	United States	EEC-AOC	EEFTA	COMECOM	Other Europe	Other Asia	EEC	Other	Total	
	-- 1,000 dollars (f.o.b.) --									
<b>Belgium-Luxembourg</b>										
Animals and animal products .....	5,128	2,054	21,470	4,333	3,386	14,875	224,427	15,233	290,906	
Grains and preparations .....	519	3,939	10,145	49	1,184	3,649	40,264	4,315	64,064	
Fruits and nuts .....	3	73	2,251	---	36	3	22,683	13	25,062	
Vegetables .....	2,530	765	6,162	8	2,085	202	54,683	1,087	67,522	
Sugar and honey .....	374	4,139	2,776	---	576	1,800	7,916	1,362	18,943	
Coffee, tea, and cocoa .....	---	163	99	---	16	---	3,175	16	3,469	
Animal feeds 2/ .....	---	86	1,850	30	1,046	516	19,593	2,373	25,494	
Fats and oils .....	74	119	3,673	174	1,704	124	17,658	1,701	25,227	
Tobacco, unmanufactured .....	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,649	---	1,649	
Oilseeds, etc. ....	---	2	146	---	17	10	4,742	14	4,931	
Cotton .....	---	---	533	87	---	---	887	---	1,507	
Other .....	14,913	1,015	25,623	3,658	3,239	3,546	80,900	4,004	136,898	
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>23,542</b>	<b>12,356</b>	<b>74,728</b>	<b>8,339</b>	<b>13,289</b>	<b>24,726</b>	<b>478,576</b>	<b>30,118</b>	<b>665,674</b>	
<b>France</b>										
Animals and animal products .....	19,171	60,043	50,917	7,567	18,805	14,867	337,303	34,850	543,523	
Grains and preparations .....	2,433	44,721	93,381	25,392	41,399	20,306	291,213	57,094	575,939	
Fruits and nuts .....	3,484	4,535	32,164	78	2,754	418	68,085	1,975	113,493	
Vegetables .....	2,134	11,536	11,794	101	3,760	862	45,417	3,286	78,990	
Sugar and honey .....	1,369	21,720	4,026	153	689	541	23,938	6,337	58,773	
Coffee, tea, and cocoa .....	3,029	424	242	265	168	23	1,606	575	6,332	
Animal feeds 2/ .....	124	2,920	6,838	1,430	1,542	802	48,809	978	63,443	
Fats and oils .....	317	9,264	7,108	844	1,864	806	19,476	2,643	42,322	
Tobacco, unmanufactured .....	5	---	422	---	---	22	803	20	1,272	
Oilseeds, etc. ....	---	6,172	315	64	45	11	8,047	62	14,716	
Cotton .....	---	67	58	2	---	1	338	8	474	
Other .....	49,861	29,486	79,375	9,662	9,534	11,661	141,778	27,776	359,133	
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>81,927</b>	<b>190,888</b>	<b>286,641</b>	<b>45,558</b>	<b>80,560</b>	<b>50,320</b>	<b>986,812</b>	<b>135,704</b>	<b>1,858,410</b>	
<b>West Germany</b>										
Animals and animal products .....	8,228	572	26,400	1,987	5,763	6,545	182,741	8,257	240,493	
Grains and preparations .....	875	277	34,679	507	812	8,066	11,714	18,543	75,473	
Fruits and nuts .....	283	20	5,968	60	467	98	11,158	162	18,216	
Vegetables .....	4,854	404	6,977	512	1,447	1,981	9,019	2,649	27,843	
Sugar and honey .....	38	2	1,975	126	162	1,209	2,413	636	6,561	
Coffee, tea, and cocoa .....	2,114	---	6,338	15	600	2,869	6,987	289	19,212	
Animal feeds 2/ .....	542	3	31,610	5,260	966	399	20,736	2,884	62,400	
Fats and oils .....	1,500	1,348	16,948	1,365	4,137	5,486	34,830	7,510	73,124	
Tobacco, unmanufactured .....	26	57	2,983	4	---	---	2,577	---	5,647	
Oilseeds, etc. ....	33	---	737	124	123	31	1,999	---	3,165	
Cotton .....	24	---	5,414	692	887	88	10,485	106	17,696	
Other .....	20,515	1,273	34,791	1,775	6,157	5,922	46,775	11,600	128,808	
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>39,032</b>	<b>3,956</b>	<b>174,820</b>	<b>12,427</b>	<b>21,521</b>	<b>32,781</b>	<b>341,434</b>	<b>52,667</b>	<b>678,638</b>	

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--



Table 37.--European Economic Community: Agricultural exports, by commodity groups, origin, and country or region of destination, calendar year 1967--Continued

Origin and commodity groups	Destination of exports 1/											Other	EEC	Other	Total		
	United States	EEC-AOC	EFTA	COMECOM	Other Europe	Other Asia											
	-- 1,000 dollars (f.o.b.) --																
Italy																	
Animals and animal products	20,633	327	21,202	2,768	3,338	3,398						27,813	10,584			90,063	
Grains and preparations	1,169	1,692	11,729	4,313	1,678	19,987						21,150	25,195			86,913	
Fruits and nuts	4,533	187	108,168	28,548	7,877	1,288						274,654	7,235			432,490	
Vegetables	17,335	4,797	51,266	407	623	6,065						82,700	9,780			172,973	
Sugar and honey	959	---	76	---	1	13						1,032	25			2,106	
Coffee, tea, and cocoa	622	7	4,366	79	501	279						1,647	171			7,672	
Animal feeds 2/	442	1	5,402	683	487	874						5,454	1,240			14,583	
Fats and oils	6,730	68	1,614	433	673	934						3,121	2,726			16,299	
Tobacco, unmanufactured	---	---	1,272	573	397	---						7,499	10			9,751	
Oilseeds, etc.	58	3	107	13	13	9						232	20			455	
Cotton	---	2	---	---	125	---						4	51			184	
Other	20,275	746	46,678	2,123	2,558	1,800						79,484	11,233			164,897	
Total	72,757	7,831	251,883	39,941	18,271	34,647						504,789	68,270			998,385	
The Netherlands																	
Animals and animal products	56,944	16,253	115,447	6,667	19,424	54,049						509,738	67,132			845,654	
Grains and preparations	1,530	997	16,777	72	1,467	2,048						70,181	4,755			97,827	
Fruits and nuts	854	160	8,294	26	467	203						35,607	352			45,963	
Vegetables	2,747	3,224	64,145	2,144	7,172	5,146						219,362	7,363			311,303	
Sugar and honey	538	21	3,334	312	260	6,999						2,596	942			15,002	
Coffee, tea, and cocoa	17,136	422	30,892	1,211	5,902	10,466						36,309	9,137			111,475	
Animal feeds 2/	138	311	4,333	2,555	2,373	2,234						44,183	1,858			57,985	
Fats and oils	3,233	2,497	10,488	1,378	3,955	22,671						36,815	11,152			92,189	
Tobacco, unmanufactured	57	1	2,311	---	39	2						5,852	2			8,264	
Oilseeds, etc.	379	56	1,278	1,286	240	157						4,098	377			7,871	
Cotton	---	---	2,025	270	---	173						11,929	68			14,465	
Other	27,818	5,028	84,169	2,441	10,694	17,374						216,305	22,208			386,037	
Total	111,375	28,970	343,492	18,362	51,993	121,524						1,192,974	125,344			1,994,034	

1/ See explanation of tables on page 68.

2/ Excludes feed grains, which are included under grains and preparations.

greatest, averaging 21 percent for the 7-year period. The U.S. share of EEC agricultural exports has grown at a rate of about 9 percent; this is somewhat higher than the rate for EFTA, but lower than the 10 percent for "other" countries. Exports to LAFTA have risen sharply, averaging a 37-percent rise per year since 1960. However, LAFTA's receipts account for less than 1 percent of total EEC agricultural exports. Exports to the AOC countries have declined during the 7-year period ending 1967, dropping at a rate of 4 percent per year.

#### EXPLANATORY NOTES FOR TABLES

The trade groups shown in the tables contain the countries listed below.

The EEC-Associated Overseas Countries (AOC) includes: Algeria, Burundi and Rwanda, Caldonia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Dahomey, French Guyana, French Somaliland, Gabon, Guadeloupe, Ivory Coast, Malagasy Republic, Mali, Martinique, Mauritania, Netherland Antilles, Niger, Reunion, Senegal, Somali Republic, Surinam, Togo, and Upper Volta.

The European Free Trade Association (EFTA) includes: Austria, Denmark, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.

The Council of Mutual Economic Assistance (COMECON) includes; Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, Romania, and USSR.

The Latin American Free Trade Association (LAFTA) includes: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

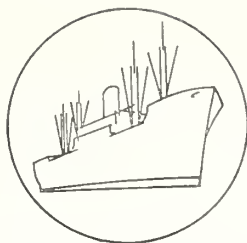
Other African Countries includes: Angola, Comoro Islands <sup>1/</sup>, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Liberia, Libya, Mauritius, Malawi, Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria, Other Portuguese West Africa, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, Spanish Central Africa, Sudan, Tanganyika, Tanzania, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Republic (Egypt), Zambia, and Zanzibar-Pemba.

Other Asian Countries includes: Aden, Afghanistan, Bahrein, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, China (Mainland), China (Taiwan), Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Korea Republic, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nepal, North Korea, North Vietnam, Pakistan, Philippines, Portuguese Asia, Oatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sterling Arabic Countries, Syria, Thailand, South Vietnam, and Yemen.

Other European Countries includes: Albania, Cyprus, Finland, Iceland, Ireland, Spain, Yugoslavia, and nonspecified European countries.

---

<sup>1/</sup> Although Comoro Islands data are included with the Other African Countries, it is a member of the EEC-AOC countries. In 1967, EEC agricultural imports from the Comoro Islands were \$1,902,000 and exports were \$452,000.



## SPECIAL in this issue

---

### PRICE LEVEL OF PRINCIPAL U.S. AGRICULTURAL TRADE ITEMS DECLINED 4.4 PERCENT IN FISCAL YEAR 1968

by  
Hans G. Hirsch 1/

Most of the 21 principal U.S. agricultural trade commodities were exchanged at lower prices in fiscal year 1968 than in fiscal year 1967. The average price level of export commodities declined 5.9 percent and that of import commodities, 1.9 percent; the combined decline was 4.4 percent. Averages for the quarter ending June 30 reflect a similar decline of the price level below the comparable quarter in 1967 (table 38).

The 1967/68 price decline tended to offset the 1966/67 price increase over 1965/66 (table 39). Thus, 1967/68 prices averaged virtually the same as in 1965/66. This also means that 1967/68 prices showed the same relationship to 1964/65 prices as did 1965/66 prices (cf. last and first line of table 39).

The terms of trade index (export price index divided by import price index) stood at 95.9 and was thus unfavorable to U.S. agricultural exports when 1967/68 is compared with 1966/67; but compared with 1965/66, it was virtually at par and compared with 1964/65, it amounted to 103.1 and was favorable to U.S. agricultural exports.

The import price indexes for the four quarters which make up fiscal year 1968, hardly varied from the fiscal year index of 98.1 (table 40). The export price indexes ranged from 96.3 during the summer quarter to 92.2 during the fall quarter. The winter and spring quarter indexes showed some successive recovery from that low level.

The only commodity with a strong upward price trend which runs counter to the general price weakness was cocoa beans. Both annual and quarterly unit values were 13 percent above a year earlier, furthering a trend which has continued uninterruptedly since the winter quarter of 1966 -- when the cocoa bean unit value started its recovery from the long-time low level of 12.6 cents a pound recorded in the fall of 1965. The spring 1968 price was 2.1 times as much, 26.7 cents. The annual prices for sugar and rice also showed strength; both were up 5.5 percent. The sugar price, however, seems to have stabilized. Both spring quarter and fiscal year prices amounted to 6.4 cents a pound. During the preceding 2 years, the sugar price was higher in the spring than in any other quarter. During the preceding 3 years, it rose between 0.4 and 0.6 cent a pound from winter to spring; in 1968 that rise was only 0.1 cent. The quarterly rice price was above the annual price and at its highest level in many years. U.S. price quotations for rice -- in contrast to the trade unit values here discussed -- were still at peak levels. In Asia, however, rice price quotations receded during the April-June quarter from the record levels registered some months ago.

---

1/ Agricultural Economist, Trade Statistics and Analysis Branch, Foreign Development and Trade Division, Economic Research Service.

Table 38.--Unit values of 21 leading U.S. agricultural trade commodities, years and quarters ending June 30, 1968 and 1967 1/

Commodity	Unit	Unit Value					
		Year ending June 30			Quarter ending June 30		
		1968	1967	Percent	1968	1967	Percent
		Cents	Cents	Percent	Cents	Cents	Percent
<u>Export commodities</u>							
Wheat .....	Bu.	170.3	177.4	96.0	168.6	179.5	93.9
Wheat flour .....	Cwt.	378.2	438.3	86.3	379.7	435.6	87.2
Corn .....	Bu.	129.9	147.1	88.3	126.7	144.7	87.6
Sorghum grain .....	Bu.	128.8	127.6	100.9	132.0	133.1	99.2
Soybeans .....	Bu.	283.0	309.8	91.3	294.8	300.1	98.2
Soybean oil .....	Lb.	11.6	13.9	83.5	10.9	13.1	83.2
Protein Meal .....	Cwt.	405.5	440.7	92.0	364.2	432.1	84.3
Cotton .....	Lb.	23.4	23.8	98.3	23.5	23.7	99.2
Tobacco, flue-cured .....	Lb.	94.9	93.0	102.0	89.1	89.7	99.3
Rice, milled .....	Cwt.	821.2	778.1	105.5	875.6	768.1	114.0
Tallow, inedible .....	Cwt.	625.6	775.4	80.7	602.6	720.5	83.6
Hides and skins .....	No.	603.2	727.6	82.9	608.6	673.0	90.4
Average, i.e., index number 2/ .....				94.1			94.9
<u>Import commodities</u>							
Coffee .....	Lb.	33.9	34.9	97.1	33.8	34.2	98.
Sugar .....	Cwt.	639.2	605.8	105.5	636.9	638.3	99.8
Beef and veal, fresh, chilled, or frozen ...	Lb.	40.6	40.2	101.0	40.7	41.0	99.3
Rubber .....	Lb.	15.1	18.3	82.5	14.2	17.3	82.1
Wool, all .....	Lb.	48.1	58.8	81.8	45.6	56.5	80.7
Cocoa beans .....	Lb.	25.4	22.5	112.9	26.7	23.6	113.1
Tobacco .....	Lb.	64.7	68.2	94.9	65.8	67.6	97.3
Bananas .....	Cwt.	465.0	474.7	98.0	471.9	467.1	101.0
Hams .....	Lb.	74.0	75.2	98.4	73.9	73.1	101.1
Average, i.e., index number 2/ .....				98.1			98.0
<u>All above commodities</u>							
Average, i.e., index number 2/ .....				95.6			96.1

1/ Unit values were computed from the value and quantity figures published in Foreign Agricultural Trade of the United States. Cotton poundages were obtained from U.S. Bureau of the Census Reports, Supplement to EM 522.

2/ The index numbers are of "Fisher's Ideal" type.

Table 39.--Price index numbers of U.S. foreign agricultural trade,  
fiscal years 1966-68 1/

Year ending June 30	Exports	Imports	Total
Based on year earlier:			
1966 .....	99.6	96.5	98.4
1967 .....	105.9	101.7	104.4
1968 .....	94.1	98.1	95.6
1968 based on 1966 .....	99.7	99.8	99.8
1968 based on 1965 .....	99.3	96.3	98.2

1/ The index numbers are of Fisher's "Ideal" type. The indexes on the last two lines are chained; that is, 1968 based on 1966 are upper section 1968 x 1967 numbers and 1968 based on 1965 are upper section 1968 x 1967 x 1966 numbers.

Table 40.--Price index numbers of U.S. foreign agricultural trade,  
quarters of fiscal year 1968 1/

Quarter	Exports	Imports	Total
July-September 1967 .....	96.3	98.2	97.0
September-December 1967 .....	92.2	98.0	94.1
January-March 1968 .....	93.9	98.3	95.5
April-June 1968 .....	94.9	98.0	96.1
Fiscal year 1968 .....	94.1	98.1	95.6

1/ The index numbers are of Fisher's "Ideal" type. Each period is compared with the same period 1 year earlier. Data on the last 2 lines are from table 38; those on the upper 3 lines from corresponding tables in preceding issues of this periodical.

Sorghum grain, cotton, flue-cured tobacco for export, coffee, bananas, beef and veal as well as hams are seven commodities which have displayed substantial price stability, with annual and quarterly unit values ranging from 97 to 102 percent of a year earlier. The other 11 principal commodities, however, suffered substantial price declines. The price of imported tobacco moved differently from that for export tobacco and is down 3 percent in spring and 5 percent for the year.

The wheat price was down 4.0 percent for the year and 6.1 percent for the quarter; and wheat flour prices were down 14 and 13 percent. Corn prices dropped 12 percent in both series, with the quarterly corn price 5.3 cents a bushel (4.0 percent) below the sorghum grain price. This is a still more abnormal price relationship than that observed during the winter quarter and quite different from the average 17 cents a bushel premium of corn over sorghum grain which prevailed during 1965-67.

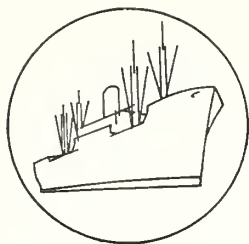


The annual soybean price was down 9 percent and that of protein meal 8 percent. The quarterly soybean price, however, was down only 2 percent, while the quarterly protein meal price was 16 percent less than in spring 1967. Hardest hit were soybean oil, inedible tallow, hides and skins, rubber, and wool, with price declines ranging from 16 to 19 percent -- except for the quarterly hides and skins price, which dropped only 10 percent.

The quantity indexes were down for exports but steeply up for imports as shown by the following tabulation:

	Fiscal year 1968 Based on FY 1967	Spring quarter 1968 Based on spring quarter 1967
Exports	99.3	98.9
Imports	107.1	121.2
Total	102.0	107.1

The combined fiscal year value of the 12 principal export items was down 7 percent from a year earlier and the combined fiscal year value of the nine principal import items was up 5 percent from a year earlier, the same percentages as those reported for all agricultural exports and for all agricultural imports.



## SPECIAL in this issue

---

### SELECTED PRICE SERIES OF INTERNATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE

In July, the first month of the 1968/69 wheat marketing year, the price of Canadian No. 1 Northern wheat, in store Fort William-Port Arthur, was quoted at Can. \$1.99 a bushel, up 2 cents from June and only 8 cents (4 percent) less than a year earlier (table 41). By contrast, the seller's export price of U.S. No. 1 Hard Winter Wheat, ordinary protein, f.o.b. Gulf ports, continued to drop for the fourth successive month. The average July quotation was \$1.52 a bushel, 27 cents (15 percent) below a year earlier, and 22 cents below the applicable International Grains Arrangement (IGA) minimum price. That price has been maintained to the buyer by requiring exporters to purchase certificates which raise the price to the IGA minimum level. American No. 2 Hard Winter Wheat was quoted at \$1.98 a bushel (\$72.75 a metric ton) c.i.f., U.K. ports as of July 31, 1968, and was in line with the \$1.73 f.o.b. Gulf ports minimum price under the IGA.

The c.i.f., U.K. quotation of Australian wheat averaged 29½ pounds sterling per long ton in July, the highest monthly average since devaluation last November. That quotation was 6 percent less than that for American No. 2 Hard Winter Wheat c.i.f., U.K., which averaged 31.4 pounds sterling in July. Argentine wheat was not quoted in London.

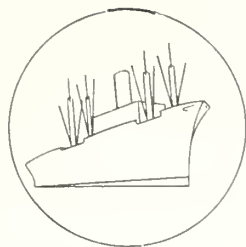
The average July Liverpool quotation for Memphis Territory, strict middling cotton of 1-1/16 inch staple length was quoted nominally at 34.55 cents a pound, up 0.94 cents from June and 4.65 cents from a year ago.

Feed grain prices dropped from June to July. The c.i.f., U.K. price for Argentine corn was down 0.5 pound sterling (1.9 percent), while the price of U.S. No. 3 corn at that location dropped 0.1 pound (0.4 percent). The sorghum grain price was particularly weak at 22.1 pounds sterling (5.2 percent less than in June). In terms of pounds sterling, that price was only 1 percent below a year earlier; but in terms of dollars, it was 16.1 percent below a year earlier. The difference stems from the pound devaluation. These quotations imply an 8 cents a bushel discount for sorghum grain below U.S. corn and reflect a more normal price relationship between these two feed grains than that which prevailed during the previous year.

The export price of Thai rice rose slightly, by 1.0 pound sterling per metric ton (1.2 percent); but expressed in dollars, it was 21 percent below the September 1967 peak.

With a plentiful new crop in sight, the c.i.f., U.K. price of U.S. soybeans dropped to 46.5 pounds per long ton, the lowest post-devaluation level and, in terms of dollars, 5 percent below a year ago. The same proportionate drop from July 1967 to July 1968 was observed in the price received by U.S. farmers for soybeans; the marketing margin from the point of original sale by U.S. farmers to U.K. ports -- comprised mostly of freight costs -- was 19 percent of the price received by farmers in both periods.





## Ocean Freight Rate Highlights

---

### OCEAN FREIGHT RATES FOR EXPORT GRAIN, JANUARY-JUNE 1968 1/

Although still well above the levels that prevailed immediately before the closing of the Suez Canal, ocean freight rates for transporting U.S. grain to foreign ports generally trended downward through the first half of 1968 (table 42). For a short while it appeared that the Suez Canal would be reopened to traffic. During this time, some charter parties made provision for shipment in U.S. flag vessels from the U.S. Gulf to the East Coast of India via Suez at rates averaging \$35.92 in the first quarter and \$32.18 in the second. The Suez Canal did not reopen, but had these rates become effective, they would have represented savings of \$0.98 and \$2.36 a ton, respectively.

Throughout the first half of 1968, U.S. flag vessels continued to reflect their greater operating costs in rates well above those of foreign flag vessels for the same routes. As an example, the rates of U.S. flag vessels carrying grain from the U.S. Gulf to the West Coast of India averaged \$26.87, more than twice the \$10.61 average for foreign flag vessels for the same movement during the second quarter of 1968.

At least a part of the general decline in ocean freight rates for grain can be attributed to the steady increase in the average carrying capacity of bulk carriers and tankers (table 43). The average capacity of bulk carriers, vessels whose chief cargoes are grain, ores, and dry chemicals such as fertilizer, increased by about 83 percent between 1966 and 1967 and by more than 356 percent between 1946 and 1967. Tankers -- which are usually thought of as carrying petroleum and other liquids, but also carry grain -- have shown less dramatic, but still highly significant, increases in average capacity during the same periods.

The increases in vessel size have been accompanied by increases in numbers. Between 1966 and 1967, the number of freighters increased by 32, and bulk carriers and tankers increased by 265 and 86, respectively. 2/

#### First quarter - 1968

During the first quarter of 1968, ocean freight rates for transporting U.S. grain to foreign destinations averaged 11 percent below the previous quarter, but 26 percent above the first quarter 1967 average.

Countering the trend, large increases were shown for shipments in U.S. flag vessels from the U.S. Gulf to East Coast of India, and from Pacific Coast ports to West Coast of India. These rates increased, on the average, by \$3.15 and \$5.15, respectively,

---

1/ Prepared by T.Q. Hutchinson, Industry Economist, Marketing Economics Division, Economic Research Service.

2/ Merchant Fleets of the World, Seagoing Steam and Motor Ships of 1,000 Gross Tons and Over, as of December 31, 1966 and 1967, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 42.--Average voyage charter rates per ton for corn, wheat, and soybeans, calendar years 1967 and 1968 1/

Origin and destinations	Flag	Fourth Quarter		Third Quarter		First Quarter		Second Quarter	
		1967		1967		1967		1967	
Great Lakes Ports to:									
United Kingdom .....	Foreign	9.01 R/	9.99 R/	8.29	8.04	9.19	8.04	9.20 R/	6.71
Antwerp-Rotterdam-Amsterdam	Foreign	7.48 R/	8.05 R/	7.47 R/	5.36	6.54	5.36	7.50 R/	5.51
St. Lawrence River Ports to:									
United Kingdom .....	Foreign	5.80 R/	7.65 R/	6.63 R/	4.87	4.61 R/	4.87	5.35 R/	5.04
Antwerp-Rotterdam-Amsterdam	Foreign	3.87 R/	4.87 R/	4.91	2/	2.30 R/	2/	3.34 R/	3.03
U.S. Atlanta Ports North from									
Cape Hatteras to:									
United Kingdom .....	Foreign	5.58 R/	6.43 R/	6.33 R/	4.91	3.93 R/	4.91	5.21 R/	4.60
Antwerp-Rotterdam-Amsterdam	Foreign	4.60 R/	4.56 R/	4.68 R/	3.57	2.77 R/	3.57	4.34 R/	3.14
U.S. Gulf Ports to:									
United Kingdom .....	Foreign	5.81 R/	2/ R/	6.46	5.19	4.42 R/	5.19	6.03 R/	5.36
Antwerp-Rotterdam-Amsterdam	Foreign	4.36 R/	5.37	4.90 R/	3.82	3.29 R/	3.82	3.76 R/	3.73
East Coast India <u>3/</u> .....	Foreign	13.49 R/	15.80	16.47 R/	14.09	2/ R/	14.09	11.64 R/	2/
West Coast India <u>3/</u> .....	U.S.	31.36 R/	33.05 R/	31.29 R/	36.20	30.09 R/	36.20	30.44 R/	34.54
Japan .....	Foreign	13.59	14.74	15.32 R/	11.69	8.92	11.69	10.40 R/	10.61
Brazil .....	U.S.	27.28 R/	26.70 R/	28.47 R/	27.71	26.02 R/	27.71	27.04 R/	26.87
Pacific Coast Ports North from	Foreign	10.24 R/	10.92	11.27 R/	8.62	8.72 R/	8.62	9.92 R/	7.38
San Francisco to:	Foreign	7.27 R/	10.05 R/	9.81	6.96	5.16	6.96	7.22	7.54
East Coast India .....	Foreign	18.10	18.10	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	21.72
West Coast India .....	U.S.	9.71 R/	14.02	11.29 R/	9.46	8.60 R/	9.46	8.41 R/	2/
Japan .....	Foreign	26.87 R/	28.42 R/	29.04 R/	25.02	25.99	25.02	2/	2/
Pacific Coast Ports North from	U.S.	7.98	10.87	10.62	8.84	2/	8.84	6.64	2/
San Francisco to:	Foreign	25.13 R/	23.60 R/	25.28	28.75	2/ R/	28.75	2/	2/
East Coast India .....	U.S.	7.66 R/	7.92 R/	8.04 R/	7.97	5.80 R/	7.97	7.13	7.38

1/ Average of rates for individual cargoes weighted by volume: Rates for 2,000 pound tons and calendar quarters of years. 2/ None reported. 3/ Via Suez Canal for January-May 1967, via Cape of Good Hope thereafter. R/ Revised.



Table 43.--Average dead-weight tonnage of world merchant fleets, by vessel type, selected years

Years	Freighters	Bulk carriers	Tankers
		-- 1,000 tons --	
1946 <u>1/</u> .....	7.6	4.6	13.9
1951 <u>1/</u> .....	7.5	4.9	15.3
1961 <u>1/</u> .....	7.7	11.8	19.6
1966 <u>2/</u> .....	7.9	16.0	26.9
1967 <u>2/</u> .....	7.8	21.0	28.2
		-- Percent --	
Percentage increase 1946-67 .....	2.6	356.5	102.9

1/ Merchant Fleets of the World, September 1, 1939-December 31, 1951, U.S. Department of Commerce.

2/ Merchant Fleets of the World, Seagoing Steam and Motor Ships of 1,000 Gross Tons and Over, as of December 31, 1966 and 1967, U.S. Department of Commerce.

from the fourth quarter of 1967. The rates charged by foreign flag vessels for these two trades averaged \$1.71 and \$2.03 below the previous quarter.

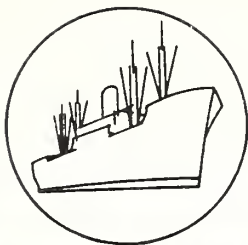
Rates to the Antwerp-Rotterdam-Amsterdam area from all Eastern and Southern U.S. and Canadian origins averaged 17 percent below those to the United Kingdom.

#### Second quarter - 1968

Ocean freight rates for grain declined an average of 17 percent between the first and second quarters of 1968. With the decline, ocean rates moved below the 1967 average but remained somewhat above the second quarter 1967 level.

Rates to Northern Europe averaged 29 percent below those to the United Kingdom, thus widening the spread over that of the first quarter.

Reduced programings of P.L. 480 wheat to India are evidenced in the absence of voyage charters reported from the Pacific Coast to Indian destinations. These reduced programings, by lowering the demand for shipping space, seem likely to be the immediate cause of the significant reductions in U.S. flag vessels' rates to India.



## Export Highlights

### U.S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS BY COUNTRY, FISCAL YEAR 1968

U.S. agricultural exports in fiscal 1968 (year ending June 30) totaled \$6,315 million, 7 percent below the record level in fiscal 1967. Substantial declines occurred in animals and animal products, cotton, tobacco, and fruits, with smaller declines for exports of grains and preparations, oilseeds and products, and vegetables. However, several individual commodities reached new records. Exports of rice, soybeans, and oil cake and meal were record high in 1967/68. The increased value of rice exports resulted from a larger quantity of exports as well as from higher prices. Oil cake and meal exports totaled 3.1 million short tons in 1967/68, up from the 2.7 million in 1966/67. Exports of soybeans rose to a new record of 265 million bushels. However, the export value of soybeans was down slightly due to the substantially lower prices.

Although U.S. agricultural exports were shipped to more than 150 countries in 1967/68, 15 countries accounted for 74 percent of the total farm product exports. Japan, which has ranked as the largest customer for U.S. agricultural exports since 1963/64, accounted for \$898 million in 1967/68 (table 44). Canada ranked as the second largest market, and received exports valued at \$543 million in 1967/68. However, some of the U.S. exports of agricultural products reported by the Bureau of the Census as U.S. exports to Canada are maintained in bonded storage at lower St. Lawrence River ports for subsequent shipment to Western Europe and other world markets. Because of this, the reported exports to Canada were readjusted by quantity and converted to an estimated value to show the value of U.S. agricultural exports transshipped through Canadian ports. In 1967/68, these transshipments -- mainly grains and soybeans -- amounted to \$79 million (table 45). Among the top 15 export markets for U.S. agricultural exports, the six EEC countries combined accounted for \$1,403 million in 1967/68. The EEC is the largest single customer for U.S. farm products (table 46). Exports to the European Free Trade Association totaled \$653 million, with the United Kingdom accounting for the largest share.

Of the 15 major export markets for U.S. agricultural exports, nine were developed countries, while the remaining six were developing countries. Among the developing countries that fell within the top 15, India, ranking third, received U.S. agricultural exports valued at \$511 million. The other developing countries included Pakistan, South Vietnam, Taiwan, and Brazil.

Each of the top 15 countries has shown an overall increase in receipts of U.S. agricultural products since 1962/63. South Vietnam has shown the largest growth rate, with an average annual increase of 76 percent since 1962/63. However, much of this increase resulted from the U.S. efforts toward liberation of the South Vietnamese from Communist control. For the 3 years 1962/63 through 1964/65, exports to South Vietnam increased relatively slowly, rising from \$32 million to \$53 million. However, beginning in 1965/66, U.S. agricultural exports jumped to \$103 million, and reached a high in 1966/67 of \$196 million before dropping to \$154 million in 1967/68. More than 68 percent of the U.S. exports to South Vietnam during these years was rice. Japan, France, South Korea, and Taiwan have also shown substantial growth rates since 1962/63 -- each one has had average annual increases greater than 10 percent.

Table 44.--U.S. agricultural exports to 15 major countries, fiscal years 1963-68

Country	Year ending June 30					Average annual change
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
	-- Million dollars --					Percent
Japan	511	742	750	914	939	898
Canada	517	618	618	629	594	543
India	348	401	529	541	506	511
Netherlands	344	413	423	515	473	494
United Kingdom	367	448	417	435	454	398
West Germany	348	410	406	476	494	387
Italy	173	217	242	277	211	238
Korea, Republic of (South)	111	109	98	89	116	179
Pakistan	125	138	168	83	121	169
Spain	128	88	127	201	158	158
South Vietnam	32	44	53	103	196	154
France	85	142	145	142	153	145
Belgium-Luxembourg	119	150	153	183	179	139
Taiwan	76	68	85	65	103	121
Brazil	109	101	107	79	103	112
Other	1,685	1,985	1,776	1,949	1,964	1,669
Total	5,078	6,074	6,097	6,681	6,761	6,315
						+5

Table 45.--U.S. agricultural exports from Canadian ports: Quantity and value by commodity and destination,  
fiscal year 1968

Destination	Wheat		Barley		Corn		Oats		Rye		Flaxseed		Soybeans		Total	
	Quantity : bu.	Value : dol.	Quantity : bu.	Value : dol.	Quantity : bu.	Value : dol.	Quantity : bu.	Value : dol.	Quantity : bu.	Value : dol.	Quantity : bu.	Value : dol.	Quantity : bu.	Value : dol.	Quantity : bu.	Value : dol.
European Economic Community (EEC) -	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Belgium-Luxembourg ..	1,380	2,189	---	---	1,979	2,434	---	---	---	---	---	---	73	199	---	4,822
France .....	804	1,275	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,275
Italy .....	997	1,581	724	804	42	52	442	324	---	---	---	---	224	612	---	3,373
Netherlands .....	3,040	4,822	---	---	5,153	6,338	---	---	142	177	337	1,012	2,534	6,918	---	19,267
West Germany .....	1,375	2,181	71	79	4,294	5,281	237	174	---	---	346	1,039	500	1,365	---	10,119
Subtotal .....	7,596	12,048	795	883	11,468	14,105	679	498	142	177	683	2,051	3,331	9,094	---	38,856
European Free Trade Association (EFTA) -	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Norway .....	644	1,021	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	81	221	---	1,242
Switzerland .....	4	6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6
United Kingdom .....	1,342	2,129	---	---	3,847	4,732	---	---	---	---	---	---	381	1,040	---	7,901
Subtotal .....	1,990	3,156	---	---	3,847	4,732	---	---	---	---	---	---	462	1,261	---	9,149
Other -	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Algeria .....	944	1,497	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,497
Barbados .....	---	---	---	---	4	5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5
India .....	4,440	7,042	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,042
Israel .....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,143	3,120	---	3,120
Japan .....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,610	4,395	---	4,395
Malta .....	299	474	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	474
Morocco .....	4,132	6,553	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,553
Poland .....	---	---	202	225	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	225
Spain .....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,997	5,452	---	5,452
Taiwan .....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	225	614	---	614
Tunisia .....	726	1,152	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,152
Subtotal .....	10,551	16,718	202	225	4	5	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,975	13,581	---	30,529
Total .....	20,127	31,922	997	1,108	15,319	18,842	679	498	142	177	683	2,051	8,768	23,936	---	78,534

Sources: Statistics Division, Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada; External Trade Division, Dominion Bureau of Statistics; and Foreign Trade Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 46.--U.S. agricultural exports to major trade blocs, fiscal years 1963-68

Trade Bloc	Year ending June 30					
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
	-- Million dollars --					
EEC .....	1,070	1,333	1,371	1,593	1,516	1,403
EFTA .....	609	720	668	729	744	653
LAFTA .....	274	282	299	292	407	296
COMECON .....	103	312	101	129	141	91
CACM .....	31	37	37	40	42	42
Total .....	2,087	2,684	2,476	2,783	2,850	2,485

Exports of farm products to developed countries ranged in value from about \$3 billion to \$4.4 billion from 1962/63 to 1965/66 (table 47). Developed countries received an average of 61 percent of U.S. agricultural exports during the 6-year period. Exports to less developed countries ranged from a low of \$1.8 billion to a high of \$2.7 billion. Exports to the less developed countries averaged about 36 percent of the of the total U.S. agricultural exports during the 6-year period. Shipments to Eastern European countries declined to a low of \$91 million in 1967/68, after reaching a high of \$312 million in 1963/64 (table 47). The higher value of U.S. agricultural exports to Eastern Europe in 1963/64 resulted from the poor grain crops in Eastern European countries and the substantial exports of wheat and other grains to Poland, the Soviet Union, and other Eastern European countries.

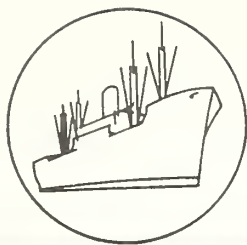
While U.S. agricultural exports to the 15 major markets have shown an average annual increase since 1962/63, exports in 1967/68 were down from 1966/67 to Japan, Canada, the United Kingdom, West Germany, South Vietnam, France, and Belgium-Luxembourg.

Table 47.--U.S. agricultural exports by destination to developed and less developed countries and to Eastern Europe, fiscal years 1963-68

Destination	Year ending June 30					
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
	-- Million dollars --					
Developed countries .....	3,148	3,027	3,832	4,408	4,197	3,835
Less developed countries ..	1,828	2,735	2,164	2,142	2,429	2,389
Eastern Europe .....	103	312	101	130	141	91
	-- Percentage distribution --					
Developed countries .....	62.0	49.8	62.9	66.0	62.0	60.7
Less developed countries ..	36.0	45.0	35.5	32.1	35.9	37.8
Eastern Europe .....	2.0	5.2	1.6	1.9	2.1	1.5



Partly offsetting these declines were increases to India, the Netherlands, Italy, the Republic of Korea, Pakistan, Taiwan, and Brazil. As indicated by the countries listed, the bulk of the decline in U.S. agricultural exports in 1967/68 resulted from smaller exports to developed countries. These exports declined \$362 million in 1967/68, while the decline in exports to less developed countries was only \$40 million.



# Import Highlights

---

## PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS

U.S. imports of agricultural products amounted to \$4,657 million during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, almost 5 percent above the preceding 2 years. Imports from most leading suppliers were higher. The ranking of 16 major suppliers changed, but not markedly. Brazil maintained its predominant position by a wide margin, as shipments of coffee and other products increased sharply over the 4 previous years' levels. For the last 3 years, Mexico has held second place as a source of U.S. farm imports. Coffee, sugar, and certain fruits and vegetables contributed most to expanded Mexican exports to the United States. U.S. agricultural imports from the Philippines slipped to third place in 1965/66 because of the more rapid growth in U.S. purchases from Mexico. Still, U.S. agricultural imports from the Philippines continued their upward trend. Philippine exports to the United States include raw sugar, copra, coconut oil, and scrap tobacco. Larger imports were also evident from Australia, New Zealand, the Dominican Republic, Argentina, Peru, the Netherlands, and Italy (table 48).

Growth in imports from France may be slowed somewhat this year as a result of U.S. action on August 13 to impose countervailing duties on most French goods. U.S. duties were raised by an average of 2.5 percent to offset export subsidy measures adopted by the French Government in June. France plans to reduce these subsidies by one-half on November 1, and to terminate them at the end of January 1969. The countervailing duties will be halved when French export subsidies are lowered, and suspended upon their termination. Duty free imports from France, such as carpet wool, some hides, and certain essential oils, will not be affected by the additional levy.

### Trade Blocs

U.S. agricultural imports from most members of the Latin American Free Trade Area (LAFTA) increased in value in 1967/68 from the previous year. The exceptions were Bolivia, Ecuador, and Venezuela. Imports from Central American Common Market (CACM) countries fell because of reduced purchases from El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras. Values increased for imports from Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

Among European Economic Community (EEC) members, U.S. farm imports from Italy, the Netherlands, and West Germany rose in value, while those from Belgium and France declined. Overall farm imports from the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) were higher, mainly because of larger purchases from Portugal. Those from Denmark, Austria, and Sweden were slightly less, and imports from the remaining members were about steady. After increasing for several years, imports from COMECON leveled off in 1967/68 due to reduced purchases from Poland and the USSR. Small increases took place in imports from Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia.

While overall U.S. agricultural imports from Africa increased in value during 1967/68 from the preceding year, shipments from individual countries showed wide differences.

Table 48.--U.S. agricultural imports from 16 major suppliers:  
Value by country, fiscal years 1964-68

Country	Year ending June 30				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
	-- 1,000 dollars --				
Brazil .....	513,686	408,146	474,860	464,343	515,616
Mexico .....	278,642	269,728	304,657	328,808	354,220
Philippines .....	280,716	299,764	291,401	279,479	315,601
Australia .....	252,432	196,811	254,121	269,757	286,922
Canada .....	173,554	186,811	255,455	223,026	214,483
Colombia .....	222,838	224,330	220,355	165,875	167,657
New Zealand .....	162,159	127,114	143,424	154,449	155,850
Dominican Republic ..	123,093	106,085	97,080	120,410	134,742
Indonesia .....	95,935	117,410	133,767	131,104	124,537
Argentina .....	122,873	81,397	100,715	104,435	111,999
Netherlands .....	74,933	74,095	92,189	100,094	109,368
Denmark .....	63,147	66,876	102,159	108,843	105,762
Peru .....	75,015	77,618	80,912	76,108	86,969
Italy .....	65,161	71,390	75,885	76,988	85,982
Ecuador .....	72,627	87,900	94,506	86,580	80,184
France .....	57,900	70,186	69,064	78,236	77,721
Other .....	1,460,966	1,521,547	1,663,291	1,685,418	1,729,820
Total .....	4,095,707	3,987,208	4,453,841	4,453,953	4,657,433

Values increased for imports from Morocco, Ghana, Angola, Libya, Burundi-Rwanda, Congo (Kinshasa), Uganda, and the Malagasy Republic, while imports from Egypt, Sudan, Cameroon, Nigeria, Liberia, Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, and South Africa showed declines.

Imports of agricultural products from Asia increased, especially those from the Philippines, Taiwan, Malaysia, Thailand, India, Iran, and Israel.

Table 49 shows the value of imports from Regional Trade Groups and other regions over the last 5 years.

Apart from the 16 principal sources and the Regional Trade Groups shown in tables 48 and 49, increases were recorded for U.S. agricultural imports from Turkey, Greece, Yugoslavia, Spain, and Panama (table 50).

Table 49.--U.S. agricultural imports from Regional Trade Groups: Value by region, fiscal years 1964-68

Region and group	Year ending June 30				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
	-- <u>1,000 dollars</u> --				
Western Hemisphere:					
LAFTA .....	1,334,434	1,202,371	1,347,085	1,276,526	1,369,890
CACM .....	199,623	236,463	259,808	284,302	248,391
Europe:					
EEC .....	240,916	265,227	293,724	323,412	333,140
EFTA .....	111,250	113,151	162,764	178,078	183,560
COMECON .....	32,302	39,315	49,645	59,729	57,324
Africa .....	451,400	471,674	520,554	481,091	500,862
Asia .....	752,886	761,441	769,997	737,281	787,507
Oceania .....	423,534	331,665	407,167	431,863	453,260

Table 50.--U.S. agricultural imports from 5 secondary sources: Value by country, fiscal years 1964-68

Country	Year ending June 30				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
	-- <u>1,000 dollars</u> --				
Turkey .....	58,163	63,196	70,195	70,458	76,608
Spain .....	42,797	47,542	46,726	59,829	64,527
Panama .....	18,931	32,435	40,434	51,184	53,531
Greece .....	28,102	37,907	37,800	37,823	45,916
Yugoslavia .....	15,247	19,003	22,794	21,704	26,789

Table 51.--U.S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity,  
July 1967 and 1968

Commodity exported	Unit	July 1/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1967	1968	1967	1968
				1,000	1,000
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
<u>Animals, live</u>					
Cattle .....	No.	3	3	1,275	1,234
Poultry, live -					
Baby chicks (chickens) .....	No.	2,258	2,451	976	1,556
Other live poultry .....	---	2/	2/	256	207
Other .....	---	2/	2/	712	366
Total animals, live .....	---	---	---	3,219	3,363
<u>Dairy products</u>					
Anhydrous milk fat, incl. donations.	Lb.	117	589	98	524
Butter, including donations .....	Lb.	33	673	24	480
Cheese, including donations .....	Lb.	527	464	316	303
Infants' and dietetic foods .....	Lb.	2,264	2,520	1,061	1,195
Milk and cream -					
Condensed or evaporated .....	Lb.	3,368	9,673	513	2,185
Dry, whole milk and cream .....	Lb.	709	1,694	165	253
Fresh .....	Gal.	84	121	123	151
Nonfat dry, including donations ..	Lb.	30,522	26,649	6,271	4,992
Other .....	---	2/	2/	513	355
Total dairy products .....	---	---	---	9,084	10,481
<u>Fats, oils, and greases</u>					
Lard and other rendered pig fat ....	Lb.	19,607	10,368	1,905	926
Tallow -					
Edible .....	Lb.	270	377	24	27
Inedible (including grease) .....	Lb.	203,822	160,976	13,898	9,517
Other animal fats, oils, greases ...	Lb.	11,758	6,870	894	679
Total fats, oils, and greases ....	Lb.	235,457	178,591	16,721	11,149
<u>Meat and meat preparations</u>					
Beef and veal (except offals) .....	Lb.	2,642	2,188	1,655	1,575
Pork (except offals) .....	Lb.	1,944	4,104	777	1,519
Offals, edible (variety meats) .....	Lb.	15,746	13,237	4,104	3,117
Sausage casings .....	Lb.	1,350	555	747	471
Other (including meat extracts) .....	Lb.	1,876	1,804	981	844
Total meats (except poultry) .....	Lb.	23,558	21,888	8,264	7,526
<u>Poultry products</u>					
Eggs, dried and preserved .....	Lb.	167	118	131	105
Eggs in the shell, for hatching ....	Doz.	547	891	535	841
Eggs in the shell, other .....	Doz.	317	292	107	99
Poultry meat (whole or parts),					
fresh, chilled or frozen -					
Chickens .....	Lb.	6,731	8,001	1,575	1,901
Turkeys .....	Lb.	2,587	2,159	925	686
Other .....	Lb.	860	1,335	320	424
Poultry, canned and preserved, etc.	Lb.	1,272	835	433	223
Total poultry products .....	---	---	---	4,026	4,279

Continued -



Table 51.--U.S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity,  
July 1967 and 1968 - Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	July 1/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1967	1968	1967	1968
				1,000	1,000
<u>Other animal products</u>		<u>Thousands</u>	<u>Thousands</u>	<u>dollars</u>	<u>dollars</u>
Feathers, etc., crude and dressed ..	Lb.	39	30	41	79
Gelatin, edible grade .....	Lb.	57	151	77	124
Hair, animal (except wool) .....	Lb.	367	213	100	78
Hides and skins (except furs) 3/ ...	No.	1,438	1,593	8,528	8,725
Honey, natural .....	Lb.	1,062	705	158	123
Wool, unmd. (including fine hair) ..	C.Lb.	280	887	252	556
Other .....	---	2/	2/	1,662	1,363
Total other animal products .....	---	---	---	10,818	11,048
Total animals and animal prods. .	---	---	---	52,132	47,846
<u>VEGETABLE PRODUCTS</u>					
<u>Cotton, unmanufactured</u>					
Cotton .....	RBale:	228	357	27,197	43,357
Linters .....	RBale:	20	19	823	632
Total cotton and linters .....	RBale:	248	376	28,020	43,989
<u>Fruits and preparations</u>					
Canned (prepared or preserved) -					
Fruit cocktail .....	Lb.	5,571	6,339	893	1,116
Peaches .....	Lb.	2,003	1,824	250	271
Pears .....	Lb.	154	275	30	63
Pineapples .....	Lb.	6,835	9,069	1,022	1,321
Other .....	Lb.	1,670	2,084	427	498
Total canned fruits .....	Lb.	16,233	19,591	2,622	3,269
Dried -					
Prunes .....	Lb.	5,377	7,499	1,244	1,588
Grapes (raisins) .....	Lb.	10,671	12,383	1,663	2,161
Other .....	Lb.	478	310	184	153
Total dried fruits .....	Lb.	16,526	20,192	3,091	3,902
Fresh -					
Apples .....	Lb.	6,262	3,157	630	402
Berries .....	Lb.	2,023	1,694	486	414
Grapefruit .....	Lb.	9,989	10,396	745	892
Grapes .....	Lb.	6,858	13,506	1,278	2,092
Lemons and limes .....	Lb.	33,692	35,356	2,889	3,245
Oranges and tangerines, etc. ....	Lb.	69,788	23,759	5,865	2,814
Pears .....	Lb.	70	2,634	13	336
Other .....	Lb.	58,091	82,373	4,644	5,604
Total fresh fruits .....	Lb.	186,773	172,875	16,550	15,799
Fruit juices -					
Grapefruit .....	Gal.	353	500	323	536
Orange .....	Gal.	1,448	1,701	1,808	2,652
Other .....	Gal.	1,206	1,033	949	888
Total fruit juices .....	Gal.	3,007	3,234	3,080	4,076
Frozen fruits .....	Lb.	524	292	112	58
Other .....	---	2/	2/	273	275
Total fruits and preparations .....	---	---	---	25,728	27,379

Continued -

Table 51.--U.S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity,  
July 1967 and 1968 - Continued

Commodity exported		July 1/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1967	1968	1967	1968
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
<u>Grains and preparations</u>					
Feed grains and products -					
Barley (48 lb.)	Bu.	7,774	890	9,456	884
Corn, incl. donations (56 lb.)	Bu.	27,582	46,122	38,505	56,458
Grain sorghums (56 lb.)	Bu.	25,014	10,798	32,768	12,951
Oats (32 lb.)	Bu.	2,739	16	2,118	17
Total feed grains	M.Ton	1,545	1,465	82,847	70,310
Malt, etc. (incl. barley malt)	Lb.	5,493	6,293	386	421
Corn grits and hominy	Lb.	3,263	2,291	143	103
Corn meal, including donations	Cwt.	464	261	2,072	1,124
Corn starch	Lb.	5,881	8,324	652	875
Oat meal, groats, etc.	Lb.	1,144	1,879	333	135
Total feed grains and products	M.Ton	1,594	1,499	86,433	72,968
Rice -					
Milled, including donations	Lb.	221,534	234,873	17,534	20,532
Paddy or rough	Lb.	1,757	938	155	80
Total rice (milled basis)	Lb.	222,676	235,483	17,689	20,612
Rye (56 lb.)	Bu.	384	121	512	140
Wheat and prods, incl. donations -					
Wheat (60 lb.)	Bu.	57,701	48,050	101,607	79,540
Wheat flour, wholly of U.S.	Cwt.	935	1,700	3,750	6,443
Other wheat products	Bu.	1,196	835	2,714	1,807
Total wheat and wheat products	Bu.	61,028	52,761	108,071	87,790
Bakery products	Lb.	1,262	1,525	550	551
Other, including donations	---	2/	2/	1,021	1,144
Total grains and preparations	---	---	---	214,276	183,205
<u>Oilseeds and products</u>					
Oils, including donations -					
Cottonseed oil	Lb.	5,045	5,068	741	795
Soybean oil	Lb.	102,939	57,519	12,656	6,265
Other	Lb.	15,808	25,184	2,481	3,654
Total oils (except essential)	Lb.	123,793	87,771	15,878	10,714
Oilseeds -					
Flaxseed (56 lb.)	Bu.	843	1,346	2,571	4,244
Soybeans (60 lb.)	Bu.	16,816	17,064	49,570	47,479
Other	---	2/	2/	854	1,064
Total oilseeds	---	---	---	52,995	52,787
Oil cake and meal	S.Ton	229	270	19,690	22,075
Total oilseeds and products	---	---	---	88,563	85,576
<u>Tobacco, unmanufactured</u>					
Burley	Lb.	5,367	2,140	4,460	2,112
Cigar wrapper	Lb.	315	341	1,000	968
Dark-fired Kentucky and Tennessee	Lb.	1,465	2,037	808	1,070
Flue-cured	Lb.	20,723	34,030	17,574	28,945
Maryland	Lb.	827	1,880	667	1,635
Other	Lb.	2,728	3,268	834	1,141
Total tobacco, unmanufactured	Lb.	31,425	43,696	25,343	35,871

Continued -

Table 51.--U.S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity,  
July 1967 and 1968 - Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	July 1/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1967	1968	1967	1968
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
<u>Vegetables and preparations</u>					
Canned (prepared or preserved) -					
Asparagus .....	Lb.	2,764	3,911	738	1,037
Corn .....	Lb.	786	707	144	144
Soups .....	Lb.	1,917	1,697	408	346
Tomatoes, sauce, puree, etc. ....	Lb.	1,236	653	225	141
Other .....	Lb.	2,348	2,185	404	384
Total canned vegetables .....	Lb.	9,051	9,153	1,919	2,052
Dried beans, including donations ...	Lb.	29,798	10,038	2,166	966
Dried peas, incl. cow and chick ....	Lb.	11,386	12,679	771	894
Fresh -					
Lettuce .....	Lb.	6,482	5,339	469	250
Onions .....	Lb.	18,663	14,564	764	642
Potatoes (except sweet potatoes) .	Lb.	82,238	66,235	2,334	1,959
Tomatoes .....	Lb.	8,486	20,992	1,257	2,377
Other .....	Lb.	30,258	26,258	1,887	1,498
Total fresh vegetables .....	Lb.	146,127	133,388	6,711	6,726
Frozen vegetables .....	Lb.	894	2,384	222	450
Soups and vegetables, dehydrated ...	Lb.	1,973	1,989	699	801
Tomato juice, canned .....	Gal.	99	79	113	102
Vegetable seasonings .....	Lb.	384	905	271	483
Other .....	---	2/	2/	1,352	1,302
Total vegetables and preps. ....	---	---	---	14,224	13,776
<u>Other vegetable products</u>					
Coffee .....	Lb.	1,650	2,432	1,377	1,893
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc. ....	Lb.	589	433	493	283
Essential oils and resinoids .....	Lb.	1,062	911	1,874	2,293
Feeds, etc. (except oil cake) .....	---	2/	2/	7,352	8,733
Flavoring sirups, sugars, etc. ....	---	2/	2/	3,218	3,651
Hops .....	Lb.	328	375	183	261
Nursery stock .....	---	2/	2/	555	514
Nuts and preparations .....	Lb.	13,269	11,124	2,301	2,439
Seeds (except oilseeds) .....	Lb.	4,042	3,843	1,204	1,172
Spices .....	Lb.	508	789	359	431
Other, including donations .....	---	2/	2/	5,079	6,485
Total other vegetable products ...	---	---	---	23,995	28,155
Total vegetable products .....	---	---	---	420,149	417,951
Total agricultural exports .....	---	---	---	472,281	465,797
Total nonagricultural exports .....	---	---	---	1,917,919	2,198,636
Total exports, all commodities .....	---	---	---	2,390,200	2,664,433

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Reported in value only.

3/ Excludes the number of "other hides and skins," reported in value only.

Table 52.--U.S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity,  
July 1967 and 1968

Commodity imported 'SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	July 1/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1967	1968	1967	1968
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
<b>ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS</b>					
<u>Animals, live</u>					
Cattle (durable) .....	No.	17	36	1,695	3,777
Cattle for breeding (free) .....	No.	1	1	444	473
Horses .....	No.	2/	2/	390	608
Other (including live poultry) .....	---	3/	3/	356	533
Total animals, live .....	---	---	---	2,885	5,391
<u>Dairy products</u>					
Blue-mold cheese .....	Lb.	252	458	136	255
Cheddar .....	Lb.	3	399	1	152
Colby .....	Lb.	5,622	40	1,641	8
Edam and Gouda .....	Lb.	499	3,780	228	1,031
Pecorino .....	Lb.	1,040	1,342	577	770
Swiss .....	Lb.	1,529	7,978	854	2,501
Other .....	Lb.	3,082	6,868	1,298	2,411
Total cheese .....	Lb.	12,027	20,865	4,735	7,128
Butter .....	Lb.	23	45	12	27
Casein or lactarene .....	Lb.	9,355	12,403	2,450	2,737
Other .....	---	3/	3/	1,446	382
Total dairy products .....	---	---	---	8,643	10,274
<u>Hides and skins (except furs)</u>					
Calf skins .....	Lb.	234	271	141	153
Cattle hides .....	Lb.	774	2,532	100	398
Goat and kid skins .....	Lb.	909	438	963	374
Sheep and lamb skins .....	Lb.	4,898	7,120	2,382	4,873
Other 4/ .....	Lb.	2,370	2,238	1,180	940
Total hides and skins .....	Lb.	9,185	12,599	4,766	6,738
<u>Meat and meat preparations</u>					
Beef and veal -					
Fresh, chilled, or frozen .....	Lb.	85,887	82,383	34,992	34,352
Other .....	Lb.	12,500	22,221	5,044	11,218
Total beef and veal .....	Lb.	98,387	104,604	40,036	45,570
Mutton, goat, and lamb .....	Lb.	3,735	5,907	1,029	1,636
Pork -					
Fresh, chilled, or frozen .....	Lb.	4,141	3,957	1,692	1,611
Hams and shoulders, canned, etc. ...	Lb.	17,692	19,193	13,261	14,293
Other .....	Lb.	3,718	4,291	1,885	2,601
Total pork .....	Lb.	25,551	27,441	16,838	18,505
Sausage casings .....	---	3/	3/	1,806	1,959
Other (incl. extracts) .....	Lb.	3,758	3,835	1,337	1,536
Total meats (except poultry) .....	---	---	---	61,046	69,206
<u>Poultry products</u>					
Eggs, dried and otherwise preserved ..	Lb.	5	5	2	10
Eggs in the shell .....	Doz.	116	64	170	69
Poultry meat .....	Lb.	10	40	35	74
Total poultry products .....	---	---	---	207	153

Continued -

Table 52.--U.S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity,  
July 1967 and 1968 - Continued

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	:Unit:	July 1/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1967	1968	1967	1968
		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
<u>Other animal products</u>					
Bones, hoofs, and horns .....	---	3/	3/	377	249
Bristles, crude or prepared .....	Lb.:	140	321	521	789
Fats, oils, and greases .....	Lb.:	1,661	1,925	89	87
Feathers and down, crude and sorted ..	Lb.:	335	773	463	1,082
Gelatin, edible .....	Lb.:	603	735	376	384
Hair, unmanufactured .....	Lb.:	499	716	540	513
Honey .....	Lb.:	1,329	1,051	123	111
Wool, unmd. (except free in bond) ..	G.Lb:	9,784	16,392	5,434	8,931
Other .....	---	3/	3/	1,903	2,248
Total other animal products .....	---	---	---	9,826	14,394
Total animals and animal prods. ..	---	---	---	87,373	106,156
<u>VEGETABLE PRODUCTS</u>					
<u>Cotton, unmanufactured (480 lb.)</u>					
Cotton .....	Bale:	4	2	444	242
Linters .....	Bale:	14	12	495	407
Total cotton and linters .....	Bale:	18	14	939	649
<u>Fruits and preparations</u>					
Apples, fresh .....	Lb.:	845	2,023	50	216
Strawberries .....	Lb.:	6,112	7,311	1,077	1,470
Other berries .....	Lb.:	4,909	4,117	953	825
Cherries .....	Lb.:	3,568	4,013	959	1,150
Dates .....	Lb.:	227	140	22	11
Figs .....	Lb.:	1,380	1,384	103	105
Grapes .....	Lb.:	638	1,837	59	169
Melons .....	Lb.:	391	529	16	13
Olives in brine .....	Gal.:	952	1,305	2,444	3,071
Oranges, mandarin, canned .....	Lb.:	6,539	5,680	1,235	1,077
Oranges, other .....	Lb.:	181	1,803	13	115
Pineapples, canned, or preserved ....	Lb.:	17,396	26,334	1,929	2,967
Pineapple juice .....	Gal.:	262	395	63	89
Other .....	---	3/	3/	1,187	1,515
Total fruits and preparations .....	---	---	---	10,110	12,793
<u>Grains and preparations</u>					
Barley grain (48 lb.) .....	Bu.:	620	321	793	440
Barley malt .....	Cwt.:	39	41	195	205
Corn grain (56 lb.) .....	Bu.:	6	141	17	188
Oats grain (32 lb.) .....	Bu.:	111	115	100	115
Rice .....	Lb.:	46	48	9	9
Rye grain (56 lb.) .....	Bu.:	43	0	52	0
Wheat grain (60 lb.) .....	Bu.:	0	11	0	34
Wheat flour .....	Cwt.:	0	5	0	20
Biscuits, cakes, wafers, etc. ....	Lb.:	3,471	4,891	1,221	1,728
Bread, yeast-leavened .....	Lb.:	1,343	1,694	211	236
Other .....	---	3/	3/	430	268
Total grains and preparations .....	---	---	---	3,028	3,243

Continued -



Table 52.--U.S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity,  
July 1967 and 1968 - Continued

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	July 1/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1967	1968	1967	1968
				1,000	1,000
		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
<u>Nuts and preparations</u>					
Almonds .....	Lb.	18	51	6	29
Brazil nuts .....	Lb.	1,062	6,008	323	1,264
Cashew nuts .....	Lb.	5,828	9,871	2,882	5,634
Coconut meat, fresh, or preserved ...	Lb.	5,437	18,409	657	3,930
Pistache nuts .....	Lb.	1,887	331	1,267	211
Other .....	---	3/	3/	266	284
Total nuts and preparations .....	---	---	---	5,401	11,352
<u>Oilseeds and products</u>					
Oils, crude or refined -					
Cocoa butter .....	Lb.	1,704	2,355	923	1,450
Carnauba wax .....	Lb.	692	1,067	229	340
Castor oil .....	Lb.	5,162	13,853	678	2,017
Coconut oil .....	Lb.	24,057	40,508	2,649	6,861
Olive oil, edible .....	Lb.	4,071	5,112	1,330	1,595
Palm oil .....	Lb.	0	8,664	0	697
Palm kernel oil .....	Lb.	9,034	14,100	1,037	2,407
Tung oil .....	Lb.	893	1,386	99	127
Other .....	Lb.	2,984	7,547	576	1,205
Total oils (except essential) ...	Lb.	48,597	94,592	7,521	16,699
Oilseeds -					
Copra .....	Lb.	49,567	49,168	3,733	5,668
Sesame seed .....	Lb.	3,040	1,446	500	222
Other .....	---	3/	3/	161	170
Total oilseeds .....	---	---	---	4,394	6,060
Oil cake and meal .....	Lb.	7,161	5,990	224	183
Total oilseeds and products .....	---	---	---	12,139	22,942
<u>Sugar and related products</u>					
Sugar, cane or beet .....	STon:	503	477	63,781	62,559
Molasses unfit for consumption .....	Gal.	32,340	32,409	4,090	4,448
Other .....	---	3/	3/	908	536
Total sugar and related products ..	---	---	---	68,779	67,543
<u>Vegetables and preparations</u>					
Fresh, chilled, or frozen -					
Cucumbers .....	Lb.	21	144	3	18
Garlic .....	Lb.	1,765	2,301	243	443
Onions .....	Lb.	1,477	470	207	43
Potatoes, white or Irish .....	Cwt.	24	1	63	6
Tomatoes .....	Lb.	4,969	4,126	557	577
Turnips or rutabagas .....	Cwt.	5	4	12	9
Prepared or preserved -					
Cassava, tapioca, flour, etc. ....	Lb.	20,276	15,251	730	590
Mushrooms .....	Lb.	1,810	2,122	994	1,149
Pickled vegetables .....	Lb.	1,209	1,668	248	297
Tomatoes, tomato paste and sauce ..	Lb.	11,392	4,149	1,279	506
Other .....	---	3/	3/	2,738	2,928
Total vegetables and preparations: ---	---	---	---	7,074	6,566

Continued -

Table 52.--U.S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity,  
July 1967 and 1968 - Continued

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	July 1/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1967	1968	1967	1968
				1,000	1,000
		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
<u>Other vegetable products</u>					
Feeds (except oil cake), etc. ....	---	3/	3/	1,224	1,112
Hops .....	Lb. :	3	0	2	0
Jute and jute butts, unmanufactured ..	L.Ton:	1	4	205	563
Malt liquors (ale, porter, and beer) :	Gal.:	1,950	2,440	2,078	2,716
Nursery and greenhouse stock .....	---	3/	3/	44	133
Seeds, except oilseeds .....	---	3/	3/	811	1,118
Spices .....	Lb. :	4,359	4,650	518	715
Tobacco, unmanufactured .....	Lb. :	14,942	18,427	9,724	11,042
Wines .....	Gal.:	1,267	1,688	5,851	7,219
Other .....	---	3/	3/	1,129	1,630
Total other vegetable products ....	---	---	---	21,586	26,248
Total vegetable products .....	---	---	---	129,056	151,336
Total supplementary imports .....	---	---	---	216,429	257,492
<u>COMPLEMENTARY</u>					
Bananas, fresh .....	Lb. :	237,937	308,645	10,829	14,595
Coffee, green .....	Lb. :	231,252	328,186	80,546	111,703
Coffee, roasted or ground .....	Lb. :	226	565	64	166
Coffee extracts, essences, etc. ....	Lb. :	2,057	767	2,277	672
Cocoa beans .....	Lb. :	36,877	41,699	8,837	10,522
Cocoa and chocolate .....	Lb. :	9,667	17,906	1,485	2,836
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc. ....	---	3/	3/	1,921	3,782
Essential or distilled oils .....	---	3/	3/	2,303	3,013
Fibers, unmanufactured .....	L.Ton:	8	10	1,446	1,609
Rubber, crude (natural) .....	Lb. :	52,132	114,811	8,779	17,593
Silk, raw .....	Lb. :	160	136	1,205	1,152
Spices .....	Lb. :	8,713	8,442	2,740	2,933
Tea .....	Lb. :	10,476	11,440	3,970	4,375
Wool, unmanufactured (free in bond) ...	G.Lb :	8,254	17,160	3,235	5,257
Other complementary agri. products ....	---	3/	3/	746	950
Total complementary imports .....	---	---	---	130,383	181,158
Total agricultural imports .....	---	---	---	346,812	438,650
Total nonagricultural imports .....	---	---	---	1,769,149	2,352,605
Total imports, all commodities .....	---	---	---	2,115,961	2,791,255

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Less than 500.

3/ Reported in value only.

4/ Excludes the weight of "other hides and skins," reported in value only.

## Explanatory Note

U.S. foreign agricultural trade statistics in this report include official U.S. data based on compilations of the Bureau of the Census. Agricultural commodities consist of (1) nonmarine food products and (2) other products of agriculture which have not passed through complex processes of manufacture such as raw hides and skins, fats and oils, and wine. Such manufactured products as textiles, leather, boots and shoes, cigarettes, naval stores, forestry products, and distilled alcoholic beverages are not considered agricultural.

The trade statistics exclude shipments between the 50 States and Puerto Rico, between the 50 States and the island possessions, between Puerto Rico and the island possessions, among the island possessions, and intransit through the United States from one foreign country to another when documented as such through U.S. Customs.

**EXPORTS** The export statistics also exclude shipments to the U.S. armed forces and diplomatic missions abroad for their own use and supplies for vessels and planes engaged in foreign trade. Data on shipments valued at less than \$100 are not compiled by commodity and are excluded from agricultural statistics but are reflected in nonagricultural and overall export totals in this report. The agricultural exports statistics include shipments under P.L. 83-480 (Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act), and related laws; under P.L. 87-195 (Act for International Development); and involving Government payments to exporters. (USDA payments are excluded from the export value.) Separate statistics on Government program exports are compiled by USDA from data obtained from operating agencies.

The export value, the value at the port of exportation, is based on the selling price (or cost if not sold) and includes inland freight, insurance, and other charges to the port. The country of destination is the country of ultimate destination or where the commodities are to be consumed, further processed, or manufactured. When the shipper does not know the ultimate destination, the shipments are credited to the last country, as known to him at the time of shipment from the United States, to which the commodities are to be shipped in their present form. Except for Canada, export shipments valued \$100-\$499 are included on the basis of sampling estimates; shipments to Canada valued \$100-\$1,999 are sampled.

**IMPORTS** Imports for consumption are a combination of entries for immediate consumption and withdrawals from warehouses for consumption. The agricultural statistics exclude low-value shipments from countries not identified because of illegible reporting, but they are reflected in nonagricultural and overall import totals in this report.

The import value, defined generally as the market value in the foreign country, excludes import duties, ocean freight, and marine insurance. The country of origin is defined as the country where the commodities were grown or processed. Where the country of origin is not known, the imports are credited to the country of shipment.

Imports similar to agricultural commodities produced commercially in the United States and others that are interchangeable in use to any significant extent with such U.S. commodities are supplementary, or partly competitive. All other commodities are complementary, or noncompetitive.

Further explanatory material on foreign trade statistics and compilation procedures of the Bureau of the Census is contained in the publications of that agency.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

NOTICE

If you no longer need this publication,  
check here ☐ return this sheet,  
and your name will be dropped from  
the mailing list.

If your address should be changed,  
write the new address on this sheet  
and return the whole sheet to:

Division of Administrative Services (ML)  
Office of Management Services  
U.S. Department of Agriculture  
Washington, D.C. 20250

9/68 Foreign Agricultural Trade

